to Chicago tant as three about 28,200 e received in ortage means lpts to about

on, including he Dakotas,

consumers

t New York. ; 14 cents is grades, and ents. Fresh supply, but Fresh tur-earby spring l nnohanged Broilers hold

ple sed lds ost

m

E

e. vrite for U. S. A.

Crop.

prospects for tenths of the ased acreage. one hundred re, and nearly at shipments er than they re was a big Vestern comastern potato ately the de-consumers of tter shape to g to the gen-

of broilers. on, and deon is offset m the sumin moderate i, except for

u a

vers

of runthat no tionary-

ket this week

ın

MASSACH

VOL. LXV. NO. 33.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUSINA

ncial Organ of the N. E. Apricultural Society.

HASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUR. CO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. S STATE STREET.

Boston, Mass.

Italian Farm Work and Wages.

and drop them right down in the single

State of Texas, and it would not be as thickly populated as Italy is today. So they

BOSTON, MASS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

which has been bred on this soil, and is now supposed to have secured a foethold

now supposed to have secured a foothold here.

It was imported here from France.

The tachina fly is a two-winged insect, very closely resembling in size and general appearance the common house fly. The tachina lays her eggs upon the back of the caterpillars and glues them there.

The eggs hatch maggets, which burrow into the caterpillar and destroy it. The maggets enter into the pupae state, and from the pupa case, which resembles a large elongated shot, the fly emerges. The tachina fly winters in the pupal state in the ground or under a mass of old leaves, etc.

Then the ichneumon fly, about which so much taik has been made in connection with the moth work in this section, is a wonderful worker against the enterpillars. Ichneumon is simply the family name, and the genus which is being imported here is called the pimpla, for there are three thou sand species known in Europe alone.

They are wasp-like in appearance, have four wings and are internal parasites. They are rather a handsome insect, equipped with a long ovipositor with which the females insert their eggs beneath the skin of the caterpillars.

Only one egg is inserted in each caterpillar. The egg hatches a magget which destroys the host caterpillar. As only one egg is inserted in each caterpillar, the female pimpla can be counted upon to do away with quite a number of caterpillars each season. They winter in the adult stage. advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.

Appersons sending contributions to The PLOTOSILAP
for use in its columns must sign their name, no
pecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of
good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the
waste-basket. All matter intended for publication
should be written on note size paper, with ink, and
upon but one side.

wish.
THE PLOUGHNAN offers great advantages to advectisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Intered as second-class mail matter.

Every inch of Italy is farmed, as you may well suppose, to support thirty million of people. You may take every man, woman and child there is in the United States today—sixty million—add fifteen million to them,

thickly populated as Italy is today. So they farm every inch of land, away to the tops of the mountains, where there is a bit of soil. The women do it.

I have seen twenty women in one field. Theyemploy from six to eight persons on an acre of land where we do not employ more than one. What are their wages? From fifteen to eighteen cents a day, working the livelong day in the hot sun. I was through there in haying time, and the women did the haying; they did it with a scythe like our own bushwhacker, as we call it, only about three inches wider than that.—Hon. William P. Frye.

away with quite a number of caterpillars each season. They winter in the adult stage.

This parasite is considered very valuable because she lays her eggs under the skin of the caterpillar, which has no means of avoiding the inevitable result. In the case of the tachina fly, after her eggs have been laid upon the back of the caterpillars, the latter sometimes moult, or shed their skins, and when the maggots emerge from the eggs they are without food and die.

The braconid files, of which we have now raised an American-born generation, is one of a large family and its habits and methods of parasitziing the caterpillars a e sim-

Hon. William P. Frye.

Enemies of the Moths.

While Dr. L. O. Howard, head of the National Bureau of Entomology, and Prof. A. H. Kirkland, State superintendent of the work against the gypsy and the browntail moths, now hold high hopes that by means of the imported parasites the moths may be finally kept in subjection to an extent which will make them no more of a real pest here that in their native homes abroad, neither of those experts is idle while awaiting the time for the parasites to multiply sufficiently to bring about the hoped-for results.

But to say that they are encouraged by results in the parasite propagation work so far, is putting it mildly indeed. When Dr.

far, is putting it mildly indeed. When Dr. Howard was here last week his visit to the laboratory at North Sangus brought out the laboratory at North Sangus brought out the fact that already we have an American-born generation of two species of the European fact that already we have an American-born generation of two species of the European parasites, namely the pteromalus and the They climb the trees, seize the caterpillare by the middle in their strong mandibles,

parasites, namely the pteromalus and the braconid files.

Last Wednesday came the joyful news that the pteromalus, which had frequently been observed parasitiring the moth caterpillars in the enclosed cages used for experiment work, had been seen doing this useful work in the open country.

Nearly fifty thousand of this variety of the parasites had been liberated in badly infested woods in different localities in and about Boston. Some of these liberated parasites have now been seen depositing their tiny eggs under the skin of the gypsy moth caterpillars. It is believed that of the fifty thousand released probably ten percent. have escaped accidents and death and are now at work upon the caterpillars they were secured to destroy.

The entomologists are jubilant. They feel that now there is some certainty that these insects will be able to live and thrive in this country, and that, having once gained a foothold, their increase will be such, with the tremendous caterpillar supply at hand, as to astonish the scientists of the world. The lavish quantity of caterpillars in this State will permit of the same wonderful increase of all the other species of parasites, if once they secure a foothold here and manage to thrive in our cilmate.

Even with these favorable conditions, Dr. Howard, Professor Kirkland and Dr.E. S. G. Titus, the latter the Washington parasite expert, agree that it will be three years at least before the parasites will be in a section and then enuses a great westling and then enuses a great westling. They occur, as the winner, and when it has eaten its prey it starts out for on

S. G. Titus, the latter the Washington parasite expert, agree that it will be three years

S. G. Titus, the latter the Washington para-site expert, agree that it will be three years at least before the parasites will be in a position to wage anything like an equal contest with the countless hordes of cater-dicates its exact length in life.

contest with the countless hordes of caterpillars.

In the meantime both Dr. Howard and Superintendent Kirkland say there must be no letup in the present measures for suppressing the moths, and this work will be carried right along, just as if the parasites being propagated at the North Saugus laboratory and for those who have any curiosity as to what they are and what they look like, the accompanying cuts will be of interest.

The pteromains is a very minute fig. somewhat wasp-like in build, and is not more than one-sixteenth of an inch in length or about like our midge. The female it equipped with an ovipositor or sting; this she thrusts under the skin of the brown-tail caterpillar's back and deposits a number of eggs.

Out of these eggs come most minute magnets, which feed upon the caterpillar and destroy it. The unwilling host lives long enough, however, to give protection and food to the maggot until it goes through its life cycle, and emerges a perfect insect, ready to deposit its eggs into another caterpillar.

This wonderful little enemy of the moth pests is a most prolific breeder, and it is claimed that one pair can multiply in a perfect insect, ready to deposit its eggs into another caterpillar.

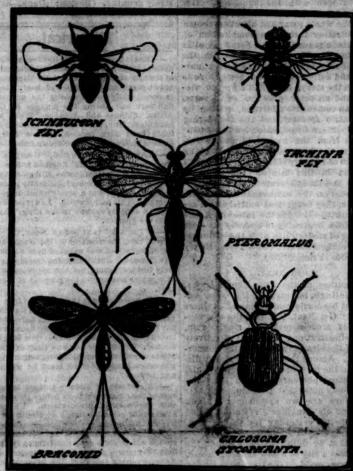
This wonderful little enemy of the moth pests is a most prolific breeder, and it is claimed that one pair can multiply in a perfect insect, ready to deposit its eggs into another caterpillar.

This wonderful little enemy of the moth pests is a most prolific breeder, and it is claimed that one pair can multiply in a perfect insect, ready to deposit its eggs into another caterpillar.

This wonderful little enemy of the moth pests is a most prolific breeder, and it is claimed that one pair can multiply in a perfect insect, ready to deposit its eggs into another caterpillar.

other breeds both in quality and price, made up a purse and offered Judge Peters any price he chose to fir on his imported ram, but he refused to sell. These sheep are hardy, bearing heat or cold and fattening with less food and much quicker than any other sheep. An unnound sheep of the Tunis breed was unknown. The great demand for lambs for matton was detrimental to the multiplication of the breed. In 1810 the Merino crass struck this country, with fine Merino wool selling at \$3 per pound. Mutton was lost sight of. But now when mutton is king, inquiries are being made for this noble breed of sheep.

Their day is coming, because they have proven the anselves adapted to all elimates. North or South, they have proved a success



ENEMIES OF THE GYPSY AND BROWNTAIL MOTES.

Hard Work Making Groups.

This has been a remarkable season so far, and what the future will bring forth no one can tell. It has been the most difficult season for planting, heeing and having I ever experienced.

oult season for pinking, noting I over experienced.

One week of good weather in May, one in June, and but little more than that in July, is a record hard to beat. For more than aixly years I can remember nothing like it, but, perhaps my esteemed friend, Daniel Thing, can recall something similar or worse. The land has been completely scaked the most of the time, and the heavy storms and showers have washed the roads, beaten down corn and grain, fleeded the meadows and lowlands and raised have with the gardens. It is a wonder to me how grops have stood the enshaught as well

on the piney mountains, on the desert, and in the swamp lands of the Southern States. They have cleane noise and less tagging that any other sheep; they are hustlers and the swamp lands of the Southern States. They have cleane noise and less tagging that any other sheep; they are hustlers and the swamp lands of the Southern States. They have cleane noise and less tagging that any other sheep; they are hustlers and the swamp lands of the Southern States. Any method by which green fodders can be found. They are quick, active and strong, have clean faces, and a bright, intelligent look. The three sheep illustrations are of the flock of Charles Roundtree, Crawfords as ville, Ind., from photograph taken for the American Sheep Bresder.

They will raise two crops of lambs a year, or will bring lambe any month in the say year desired. The tails of the Tunis sheep will weigh three to six pounds on mature sheep. They are entirely a different sheep from the Turkish or Persian flat tail; whose tails reach the enormous weight of the one hundred pounds, and cannot be proplegated in American.

Areasteok County Letter.

Areaster and the hading reported the fields and bushes that may have sarded into prime in the control of the fields and the same of the county progressive farm. W. E. Gillbert.

Areaster County Letter.

Areesteck County Letter.

Hay is about all harvested and in prime condition. Heavy showers made the cats lodge badly. All crops are growing fast. Potatoes are exceptionally well advanced, and bugs not very rapacious. But other insects are more puguacious than ever before, files being particularly active, bothering the life out of stock. The usual work after haying of plowing sod land, blasting and hauling rocks, repairing buildings and other such work is now being attended to.

A large number of summer visitors are here, or have been here, this summer from Massachusetts cities. It is especially young people from the workshops and factories who delight in coming here to spend their vacations.

Our excellent roads are a source of

Our excellent roads are a source of pleasure to owners of automobiles, and they are making free and full use of them to the great worry of our people, who dare not trust their women folks to drive about alone.

Good Value in Potato Spray.

With the coming of summer boarders we

with the coming or summer positives we have a good market at our doors for all the fresh fruit and vegetables that we can raise, and we are free in these lines from competition of the West.—F. B. Guptill,

WHOLE NO. 3368

soda steek solution to the acre, with bordeaux.

Bordan mix'ure made with very cold water predaced no unfavorable effect on potato granfs.

Other interesting tests and observations are given in the bulletin, making it one of value to every potato grower. It will be sent free by the station.

The continued rainy weather has delayed the haying, so that not many farmers in this vigunity are anywhere near through.

The continued rainy weather has delayed the haying, so that not many farmers in this vicinity are anywhere near through. But there is partial compensation in the fact that the grass has kept growing. Even where it seems to be ripe, there is sometimes a heavy green undergrowth that is quite a redseming feature. Where grass has been cut, the second growth is phenomenal.

Potatoes continue to look well, and blight has not yet made its appearance. The corn crop is remarkable; a heavy growth of stalks, well loaded with eers.

J. R. Durron.

New London County, Ct.

heating kills all the spores that have thus germinated. Should any still remain, they germinated uring the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and are killed by the third heating.

Fruits and vegetables thus sterilized in the cans remain practically in their natural condition, and represent the highest grade of canned goods. It is stated that fruits containing plits should not be preserved that fruits manner without first removing the pits, as there is danger of the pits germinated.

For cabbage worms we use a little paris green applied in water up to the time heads form. After this we use air-slaked lime, which will kill every worm it touches.

—Thomas Convey, Iowa County, Wis.

From an acre of land that had been pastured to sheep, 320 bushels of potatoes to the acre were raised on fertilizer alone.—George Miller, Penobscot County, Me.

There is more money at the present time in cattle, horses and sheep than in hogs, and less labor.—S. H. B., Wayne County, Pa.

lty of product.

Corn and peas can not be canned by this method, but all of the fruits and such vegetables at tomatoes, green beans, wax beans, caulifower and asparagus have been canned by this method, but all of the fruits and such vegetables at tomatoes, green beans, wax beans, caulifower and asparagus have been canned by this method, but all of the fruits and such vegetables at tomatoes, green beans, wax beans, caulifower and asparagus have been canned by this method, but all of the fruits and such vegetables at tomatoes, green beans, wax beans, caulifower and asparagus have been canned by this method and kept perfectly, retaining their natural color, flavor and texture. The beans, when taken from the can, should be broken in the same manner as when fresh. These beans, after being preserved one year, were found to be of the finest quality.

Close upon the issuance of the regulations ity of product.

Close upon the issuance of the regulations for the inspection of meats and meat prod-ucts, the Secretary of Agriculture departed for a tour of inspection of Eastern slaugh-tering and packing houses. His first stop was at Philadelphia, where he found good and bad conditions existing and in some cases, as he stated, some as bad as the worst in Packingtown. The object of his raise, and we are tree in competition of the West.—F. B. Guptili, York County, Me.

It is a great mistake to bring men from the city of London, England, to this country to help farmers, as many of them do not know the difference between a cow and a sheep, and before they can be taught to be useful they will bring the farmers' gray heads in sorrow to the grave.—W. E. G., Adolphustown, Ontario.

Oswege and Wayne County Crops.

Onherdies in Oswege and Wayne counties any that the apple crop will be larger than last year but not much over fifty per cent, of a full crop, like that of '04. A good crop of hay is in the barns and cats are being out with the prospect of a good yield, as low the storrs (Ct.) Experiment in the country of the prospect of a good yield, as low the Storrs (Ct.) Experiment in the country of the story of t

The experience of many dairymen, us ascertained by the Storrs (Ct.) Experiment Station, shows this to be a mistaken idea. The man who has once adopted the plan of milking before any feeding is done, seldom, if ever, cares to go back to the old method of having the cows eating while being milked. The average cow seems to be unable to divide her attention satisfactorily between two operations and the result is that either she pays most of her attention to eating or else she pays more attention to dence corners cleared of any weeds and bushes that may have started into growth. These will thrive wonderfully if only let alone, but this should be no part of the farmers' creed nor practice. A little carnlessness in this respect will be regretted in the time to come, according to the old saying "One year's seeding makes seven years weeding."

Is would be a good idea to get rid of all unnecessary interior fences as fast as possible, as these are coming to be only a nusance. Once they were considered necessary but that time has passed, and with our farming machinery the less fencing the better.

E. R. Towler.

E. R. Towler.

Affattle With Timothy.

The articles in this journal of lale on alfafa remind me that on one of the one incommand series completing the island, I naw some fine large fields of alfalfa and timothy growing together. Mr. Crasper being away from home I failed to get his helpers said he was pleased with that time these places of the culture that way. But his helpers said he was pleased with that tyle of growing as it tended to preduce finer stalls; et the alfalfa.

H. M. POHTER.

Little Uties, N. Y.

Retess from Washington, D. C.

TIEREN TALK OR CAPKIEG.

While the usual practice of canners is to heat the recoptacies or a holling the readily grow on those and presented on the continue to annoy him with her type of growing as it tended to preduce finer stalls; et the alfalfa.

H. M. POHTER.

Little Uties, N. Y.

Retess from Washington, D. C.

TIEREN TALK OR CAPKIEG.

While the usual practice of dampers and he was pleased with that style of growing as it tended to preduce finer stall during the washing the washing the work of the course of the culture that way. But his helpers and he carried to the milking process may bother for a few days will be get her failed and the count of the course of the culture that was the count of the course of the culture that was the count of the culture that was the to eating or else she pays more attention to the man who is milking her and is, these

One of the new Farmers' Bulletins to be

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Dairy.

The Work of the Miker. The subject of milking to me is a very important feature of the dairy work, and the cry is going out all over the country, where can I get good milkers? It is a subject that well may be considered, for by the securing of good milkers depends in a large degree the success in the dairy business, or the failure to secure such, the test of work cannot be accomplished.

SOME OF THE ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS

I think one of the essentials for a successful milker is a large amount of patience. We must realize that we are dealing with dumb animals, and an impatient, ill-tempered milker's work soon shows very emphatically on the milk sheet. This, of course, is more perceptible in some cows
than others; the highly bred cow with lots
of nerve force, and consequently the best
milker, is one most easily affected by such milker, is one most easily affected by such disturbances. If the owner milks some of the cows himself, all the better, he has a chance to show by his personal conduct how he regards the work of milking. A good example is worth a whole lot more than preaching, and when they read the milk sheet and notice the better results that you are getting, think that there is something, after all, in being kind, careful and patient.

EXCITEMENT SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

Anything unusual at time of milking should be avoided as much as possible, as excitement has only a tendency to decrease the flow of milk, but when the milk is tested shows a decided decrease in the but-

THE DAIRY BARN.

I think the work of the milker can be made more interesting by making the stable more attractive, and partly for this reason should be well lighted and ventilated, and made cleanly by dusting and whitewash made cleanly by dusting and whitewashing, also the use of land plaster and some
absorbent in the trenches, like cut of
shredded corn fodder, for the purpose of
keeping the stable sweet and pure, some
pictures hung on the walls of some prominent cows of the breed you are keeping.



MR. SCRIBNER.

A milk sheet should be in every barn and the cows tested regularly and the milk-ers made known of the results. All these things have a tendency towards interesting them in their work and I firmly believe are productive of better results.

SOME THINGS THE COWS SHOULD LEARN Cows should take the same place in the stable each time, and then the milker will know just where to find them, and they do petter to be milked by the same one as far

as possible in the same order each time. Some cows that are easy milkers when giving a large flow, we find it best to milk first, for as soon as they are in the stable they begin to let down the milk, and son

leaks away, causing a bad odor in the stable, and losing some milk besides. Helfers should be taught to "holst" the first thing, as it puts the udder in a better position to be handled. Cows that have not been taught this, when they come to develop large udders and are beary milk-ers, are quite an annoyance to the milker, especially with cows that do not carry the udder well forward.

HOW TO MILK.

As a rule, we find it most convenient to milk the fore teats together and the back ones together. Some claim that by milking crosswise, one hind teat and one forward one, that it has a tendency to throw the udder out of balance. I never noticed any bad results from so doing, but, as a rule, most cows give the most milk from the rear most cows give the most milk from the rear quarters, and if they are milked crosswise, the work does not come out even, and it requires more changing around, but whichever way you start, continue that way, as they get accustomed to it, and do much better. In case the front quarters are shy milkers, especial pains should be taken to thoroughly empty these countries.

quently the flow.

Clean milking is positively necessary if the cow is to keep up a good flow of milk through the lactation period. The milk glands, like the muscles and other organs of the body, are developed by practice, and if the entire secretion of the udder of the cow at the time of milking is not removed, the glands will soon become less active and will lessen the flow. Clean milking has a tendency to make persistent milkers, and this is the kind that, as a rule, are the most profitable. This is especially true in regard to helfers with first calf. By thorough milking, accompanied with

true in regard to heifers with first calf. By thorough milking, accompanied with proper and liberal feeding, the milk glands are stimulated to greater activity and she will reach a much higher degree of profitableness, and it is not an unusual thing now to find a heifer that can produce four hundred pounds of butter in a year, and in some cases even five hundred pounds and better.—F. H. Soribner, Fond du he County. Wis.

Egricultural.

Among the Form A great many farmers out all their straw last year, and fed it with "black strap," about one cupful of molasses mixed with water to five head of cattle—just enough to nicely dampen the feed. This is considered vary satisfactory, as it induces the cattle to cat the food up well—A. T. P., East Williams

or come from within. To endanger heal good conscience, natural living, fries ships and social life for the sake of this to be acquired is a common mistake.—G. Fiske, Middlesex County, Mass.

The garden is the best paying please ground on the farm, if properly cared from the labor required to care for it is a so great if it is laid out with the design getting the most possible for the amount labor expended. It should be so arrang that a large share of the work can be do with the horse.—Charles H. Dole, Penosoot County, Me.

upland averages fairly rich and is mellow and easily worked, a little frosty, perhaps, for fruit and vegetables, but just suited to grow fodder and sile crops at lowest cost. The lowland close along the rivers produces immense crops of natural hay, well adapted to be fed with ensilage and grain. In these days of solling and silage such farms are coming to the front, and from the modern point of view they are more desirable than the old-fashioned milk farms, which consisted chiefly of a large acreage of rough pasture fields and some moist land adapted to the production of grass.—G. B. Fiske, Middlesex County, Mass.

A good many of our farms are getting infested with noxious weeds, such as twitch grass and thistie, and as labor is very scarce, cultivation is not so good as it might be.—S. A. R., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

-Charles H. Rogers, New London County.

Ct.

From the yellow Transparent, our first ripe apple, to the latest keeping Brother Johathau, with the several intermediate varieties for sonnecting links, we have apples the year round.—G. E. Chadbourne, Cumberland County, Me.

We sow flat turnips with our corn, mixing the seed with the fertilizer. We have enormous crops. We chop them fine with an axe and mix with grain. All kinds of stock are in much better condition when given a ration of roots all winter. They may be fed to chickens and hogs if boiled and mixed with ground feed.—John Timmons, Cambria, Pa.

bria, Pa.

Where a sile is not desirable, root crops should be grown. The harvest comes at a season when it can be done without interfering with other work. Cattle need a change of feed the same as people. In the northern part of the country corn does not grow very large, but roots do well and are profitable.—M. C. Safford, Washington Country, N. Y.

ever way you start, continue that way, as they get accustomed to it, and do much better. In case the front quarters are shy milkers, especial pains should be taken to thoroughly empty these quarters, so as to encourage a larger flow, and to get and keep a more perfectly balanced udder.

The care of the teats should jalways be observed by the milker and when they get hard and rough should be annointed with vaseline, as cracked teats are an annoyance to the milker, hurt ful to the cow, and have a tendency to lessen the flow of milk. Long finger nails are also a discomfure to the cow, and the milker should keep them well pared to avoid trouble.

Some cows will not give down their milk for some milkers as readily as to others, and we often find it necessary to change milkers and try to find one whom the cow takes a liking to and for whom she will give it down. The holding up of the milk has a tendency to lessen the secretion and consequently the flow.

Clean milking is positively necessary if the cow is to keep up a good flow of milk through the lactation period. The milk glands, like the muscles and other organs of the body, are developed by practice and the profits according to the milkers and other organs of the body, are developed by practice and the profits according to the profits and the profits and the profits according to the profits and the profits and the profits according to the profits accor

Ma.

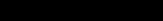
Our hard of Jerseys do well on a food of corn fodder with one peak of ruinhagas and eight to ten pounds of grain. Roots aid appetite and digestion. Turnipe are fed right after milking. The turnipe should not be stored near where the milking is done.—F. L. Risley, Telland County, Ct.

If a cow gives two pounds of butter fat daily, and persists up to two months of calving, she is profitable.—S. C. Thempsen, Kennebec County, Mo.

There is a future for the poultry business in the Bast, as the West is absorbing large quantities of poultry that formerly same Bast.—W. D. Endd, Middlesex County, Mass.

some cases even five hundred pounds and better.—F. H. Scribner, Fond du he County, Wis.

All the fortune I have came from the soil have had millions of fun out of it.—J. H. I. Hale, Hartford County, Ct.



DEL 181 TESS MICH CLASS TONIO SERSE. AND ACTIONS

Literature.

Donald. It concerns the forward-English dean and his conventions who were shipwresked on an island Pacific Ocean, and who had a di born to them in that far-away place is totally unsophisticated, as far G. E. Chadbourne, Cumberland County,
Me.

Owing to the high price of grain, farmers do not feel like rashing into the hog business, but I would like to know if grain would be as high if there were no hogs fed.

—J. J., Cumberland County, Pa.

For ourrants I raise the Fay's Prolific.
They are large, red and a heavy eropper. The white grape currants are the sweetest and about as large, but do not sail as well as the red currant.—A. A. Eastman, Penobsect County, Me.

Haying is now at its height, and will demand the chief attention of most farmers. By careful planning of the work and watching of the tools and machinery so that everything may move smoothly, much of the hurry and worry so common at this season may be avoided. It is a mistake to put off cutting hay too long; take it when it is in bloom, or not long after if possible. It is also a mistake to leave it too long exposed to the weather after cutting. A little experience or the advice of an experienced man will teach just when is the best time for coutting and putting into the barn.—A. T. L., Hartford County, Ct.

In the valleys of the Charles and Concord rivers in Massachusetts and along their tributaries are some ideal milk farms. The upland averages fairly rich and is mellow and easily worked, a little frosty, perhaps, for fruit and vegetables, but just suited to of undeveloped nature. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

The lowland close along the rivers produces immense crops of natural hay, well adapted to be fed with ensilage and grain. In these days of solling and silage such farms are coming to the front, and from the modern point of view they are more desirable than the old-fashioned milk farms, which consisted chiefy of a large acreage of rough pasture fields and some moist land adapted to the production of grass.—G. B. Fiske, Middleex County, Mass.

A good many of our farms are getting infested with noxious weeds, such as twitch grass and thistle, and as labor is very seers and thistle, and as labor is very seers, cultivation is not so good as it might be.—S. A. R., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Foreigners are steadily securing our once prosperous farms and we are not wholly pleased with the prospect. We are getting a few nice families from New York who have bought homes here and whose families reside here almost all of the time—Charles H. Rogers, New London County, Ct. GET MEXT. The author of the John Henry books allmony changed hands." The volume is as bright and pointed as the proverbial new pen. (New York: G. W. Dillingham Com-pany.)

A story of strange adventure is told in "Edenindia," by J. P. Armour, in which the hero, after being carried away accidentally in an air ship, finds himself in a sceret kingdom of which the world outside knows nothing. It is remotely associated with the disappearance of Henry Hudson and his son, after they were turned adrift by a mutinous erew while they were seeking a northwest passage to China by way of Hudson's Bay. This land of Edenindia is very jealous over the intrusion of strangers, and in order to save his life the involuntary explorer is obliged to become a citizen of the realm. He finally escapes from there and returns to America, none the worse for his wonderful voyaging through space, and his home-coming unravels many tangled knots in his family history. The story is unhealmost in the story is unhealmost in the story in the story in the story in the conception and it preserves an air of attractive realism even in its most wonderful developments. As a new departure in imaginative literature it is well worthy the attention of readers of current fiction. (New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, \$1.00.) EDENINDIA.

THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BAST.

In this handbook for mothers and nurses by Louis Fischter, M. D., there is a vast deal of information concerning the proper treatment of an infant at all times. It's advice regarding feeding and the care of the stomach and bowels is, perhaps, the most valuable part of the work, though the directions it furnishes for the management of fever and the diseases which naually attack children will be found effections if ng physician to the Willard Parks liverside Hespitala. (New York: I Vognalia Company. Price, 75 conts

MRS. PERWIPER S FAIRY GODMOTHER. surpase. Mary Gray, the heroine, is a charming creation, impulsive, but right principled, and her mother is a winning woman; while Miss Brice, the school tencher, is entirely lovable. The humor and pathos in this little tale are impressively genuine. (Boston: Dana, Estee & Co. Price, 50 cents.)

Historical.

—Red is believed by Dr. Beddoe, a European anthropologist, to have been the original color of the hair of Europeans, and he attributes the brown pigment to the action of hear. Bed hair is occasionally found among the negroes, and dull dark hair among the pigmies of Central Africa. Chinese and Japanese adults always have black hair, but Japanese children sometimes have dark reddish, yellew hair, and chinese children may have brown hair.

—Lawrence Washington. George's half-

enthese children may have brown hair.

—Lawrence Washington, George's half-brother, returned from England a fine young gentleman whee George was still going to "Mr. Hobby's old field "school, diligently learning to misspell. There was a pretty affection between George and his helf-brother. Lawrence went off again, a doughty captain in the Kings's navy, to whip the Spanish.

whip the Spanish.

"The Ark" is at Indian Neck, Ct. It is a ship on land, the remains of the Jonny Lind of Sag Habor, which was wrecked near where "The Ark" is now. At the time the vessel was some forty feet from shore, but the above grew to the ship, which now serves the purpose of a restan-

Ling to the report of J. W. Lowis and W. D. Claybrocke of Springfield, Ky., who have been investigating the matter, Abraham Linsola was not born on the Larue County far m purchased for the association, but in Washington County, near given the association, but in Washington County, near given to the farm in Larue County when Abraham was six weeks old. These statements are, made on the authority of William Hardesty, who died in Washington County in 1884, at the age of ninety, and is said to have been a witness of the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanker, John Hardesty, the son, and W. O. McChord and W. P. Booker, friends of the elder Hardesty, support these statements by affidavite. It is to be hoped that the facts in regard to Lincoln's Dirthplace may be clearly established, but until such a time comes is it not the duty of the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be clearly established, but until such a time comes is it not the duty of the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be clearly established, but until such a time comes is it not the duty of the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be clearly established, but until such a time comes is it not the duty of the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be clearly established, but until such a time comes is it not the duty of the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be used to the common of the red day and the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be used to the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be used to the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace may be used to the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace on the Pennsylvania laws, is owned by J. Frank Kiepinger, of Bosard's Corners, near Easton, Fa. The bill it well preserved and benchmale, produced one so perfect that deptice and the prominent men at the head of the Lincoln's Dirthplace and the produced the market.

—The world's

..... Do not try to do a great thing; you may note all your life waiting for the opportunity hich will never come. But since little things o always claiming your attention, do them as ey come, from a great motive, for the glery of dt, to win Hie smile of approval, and to de nod to mee. It is harder to plod in observity, ting thus, than to stand on the high places of a field, within the view of all, and to decleate valor at which rival armice stand still to gaze, it no such act goes without the awift recognism and the ultimate recompense of Christ. To

lotes and Queries.

THE SKIN OF THE TRETH .- " L. T.": Who THE SKIN OF THE THETH.—" L. T.": When we decisre with gusto that we have "escaped by the skin of our teeth "we are guilty—so the authorities decisre—of using one of those twisted sayings which have entirely supplicated the original versions. Precious few persons know that it was poor old Job who began all this talk about the skin of the teeth. In the Book of Job, nineteenth chapter, twentieth verse, it is recorded that he exclaimed: "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth." One hears people saying newsdays: "I got out with nothing but the clothes on my back!" This sounds like positive opulence compared with Job's sole remaining belonging, the skin of his teeth, with which, tive opulence compared with Job's sole remaining belonging, the skin of his teeth, with which, not by, he escaped.

THE GULF STREAM.—" Jason ": It was the

THE GULF STREAM.—"Jason": It was the Nantucket whalemen to whom the honor of the discovery of the Gulf Stream belongs, and it was Benjamin Franklin who should have the credit of bringing to the attention of the world what the whalemen first discovered. Any one who doubts this assection may obtain abundant proof by reading the "Works of Franklin," Vol. III., pages 365 and 364. The truth is that the American whalemen have never received a tithe of the credit that belongs to them as explorers, discoverers, civilizers and even missionaries. The early whaleman was not a very scientific person, but as a navigator and a seaman he never had an equal. The whaleman opened the path which the scientific navigator and hydrographer followed and charted, but which the while seeking navigator knew many years before the scientific man elaborated upon it.

MOUNTAIN ALTITUDES. - "Rex Baxter" MOUNTAIN ALTITUDES.—"Rex Baxter":
Feet above sea level: Mt. Washington, 6300;
Mt. Adams, 5800; Mt. Jefferson. 5790; Mt. Sam
Adams, 5800; Mt. Clay, 8306; Mt. Mource, 5400;
Mt. Madison, 5800; Mt. Lafayette, 8270; Mt. Lincoin, 5100; Mt. Frankin, 500c; Mt. Fleasant, 4790;
Mt. Clinton, 6300; Mt. Bote; Mt. Pleasant, 4790;
Mt. Jackson, 4010; Mt. Webster, 5800; Mt.
Dartmouth, 2780; Mt. Deception, 3700; Mt. Avalon, 3480; Mt. Chocorus, 2400; Mt. Reno, 2020; Mt.
Willard, 5790; Base Station, 2700; Mt. Stickney,
2570; Little Mt. Deception, 3440; Urawford House,
1000: Bretton Woods, 1600.

Curious Jacts.

—An official of Tientsin, China, resently ordered five prisoners to pray for rain on the understanding that if it did not rain in three days they would be executed. There was a small rainfall, so another five were test off to repeat the experiment.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

I. H. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely. It developes the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than

It is asfer, chasper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

Shelling, Hunking and Shredding Gern; Grinding Feed;

Qutting Dry Fedder and Enclings; Pumping; Sawing
Wood; Separating Gream, Etc.

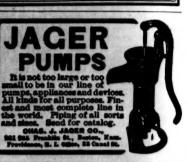
I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 2, 5 Horse Power. Hortzontal, Portable and Statio 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

19. 12, 16 Ecree Fewer.

If interested in powers in any way, go to the International Local Agent and have him show you the I. H. C. gasoline engine, and supply you with catalogues, or write for further information. OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

(INCORPORATED)





Uld 1840 1906 **Colony Nurseries**

Hardy Shrubs, Trees, Vines Evergreens and Perennials

A large and fine stock of well-rooted plants, grown in sandy loam. Good plants; best sizes for planting, very cheap. Priced catalogue free on application. T. R. WATSON, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

D. B. ROGERS. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. oford Cattle and Duroc-Jersey Hop-Brookfield, Mo.

Have called sales in 18 of the leading States past meon, selling for the best breeders in America, erms reasonable. Write or wire for dates LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. W. S. MILLER, TOLEDO, OHIO, Will compile estalogues of Polled Durhams and a short-horns. A breader of Polled Durhams and a life-long breeder of pure-bred stock.

WOODLAND HEREFORDS.

Hard headed by the prise-winning Perfection 3d listed, son of the Six, see Dale and Beau Donald 3d Side. This herd consists of the most noted cattle of the breed. Such as Melley May, the dam of the great Perfection Samily; Columbia, a sister of the great Dale: Blight etch, dam of the Side Mins Dale, highest priced System-oid hefter ever soid at public auction in the world; the Stree Carnation, the highest priced System-oid of 1801; and others of similar eeding—Balls and Bedfors for sale by the above great sires at times. J C. ADAMS, Moweaua, Ill.



EVERGREENS.

SAM W. KIDD,

LIVE STOCK AUGTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KY.

FIVE TRADS encounted solling for leading hoseigns of pedigreed stock and stood the test.

Sckillip Veterinary College

Course, acquiring the Degree of

poultry.

A Living from Positry.

A Living from Pecitry.

The following letter was received by the writer. In answering, he has endeavored, in as few words as possible, to show about what can be done the first year, so that the beginner can plan accordingly. The figures are largely from his own note book, and can be relied upon:

"My wife and I are anxious to live in the country. Could we, do you think, make a comfortable living from poultry? I have \$1200 which I have saved, also furniture enough for a bedroom and parlor. I am thirty-two, ard until I was eighteen I lived on my father's farm, so I know something about farming and poultry."

There is a good living to be made from poultry. The secrets of success are—stick to it, go slow, and don't get discouraged. The spring is the best time to start. Choose a location which suits your fancy, preferably one near a city, large town, or summer resort. Avoid a heavy clay soil or any place where the ground remains damp long after a rain, for dampness is fatal to success.

A good hotal trade will, in the long run,

gine

and sales

nø.

aple, easily tely, rse power at load, ficient than

ry use re-

wing

7. 4. 6. 8.

906

ries

Vines nials ted plants catalogue

, MASS.

RER. sey Hogs

EER. OHIO. urhams and a

orfection 3d a Donald 3d ed cattle of of the great of the great ale, highest blie auction thest priced r eeding-ent stres at

REENS, sekim Amor-ing Spruce plac Spruce plac Spruce ide. Prompeted, 200, sekim, 200, sek

TON, KV.

ollege

RLS.

A good hotel trade will, in the long run, prove the most satisfactory. The next best plan will be to supply a first-class retail poultry and egg dealer. Private customers pay the best, but are the most trouble-some to handle, for, as a rule, they are quick to complain and slow to pay.

Hire rather than purchase, for you will need all your money for working capital the



FEEDING BLOCK.

Horse, bought at sales stable in city	
Light wagon, second hand, for delivering milk,	Marie Co
vegetables, etc	25.0
Farm wagon, second hand	20.0
Light harness, new.	12.0
Farm harness, second hand	15.6
Stable blanket (\$2) and lap robe (\$4)	6.0
Hay rake, second hand	12.6
Cultivator, bought at sale	
Garden plow	3.0
One-horse field mower, 4-foot cutter	40.4
Small tools, hoe, rake, barn pails, currycomb.	
wheelbarrow, hose, axe, bammer, saw,etc	
A good cow, about to calve	50.0
Horse feed for six months	48.6
Cow feed for one month (after that the milk	
sold will pay for the keep	8.7
One ton oat straw for bedding	7.0
Plants and seeds for farm and garden	20.0
Kitchen and laupdry fittings	70.0
Dining room fittings, china, glass and plated	1000
silver	100.3
711 VI	MASS

specially the dry feed syste ing, especially the dry feed system, then be absolutely regular in your he for feeding; don't forget plenty of was Ry the first of September buy air ports are feet houses, which cost about \$10 cc or they can be made from large bease. them up on a line twenty feet apart, u yards 160x10 feet; put a plain hemlock fi in each, and cover with six inches of earth and plenty of chaff. Move the hems into two of the new houses, and a pullets in the original hemlouse. The j lets should be cettled in winter quart by Oct. 1, and by the fitteenth you also get about 255 eggs per week, the price which at that season will be 2½ cents on. The account for the young stock will nearly as follows:

nearly as follows:

4 colony coope, at \$7.

6 portable bouses, at \$20.

6 rolls, 100 feet, each 5 ft. wir , at \$2,50.

26 ft. heulock boards, at \$.0 per thousand.

10 he nails, at 40.

11 year's feed for 100 pullets, at \$1 per bird.

66 hemlock posts, as 16c.

Plant at least an aere of garden; stady some good book on gardening. Fresh vegatables sell readily, and from an aere you should make an average of \$30 per month during the season. Plant six aeres of field corn, half an aere of potatoes, half an aere of Giant sugar beets for hens and cow; four acres of cats, one aere of cats and peas; cut when the cats are in the milk for the cow, and cure tike hay. Keep four aeres in meedow, and one for pasture. Hire the plowing, harrowing and some of the planting done. A team and man cost \$4.50 per day. During harvesting you will have to hire an extra man. Keep an aere for lawn and flowers. The annual summing up will only include those items we have already mentioned. There are numerous other little accounts, such as shoeing, coal, wood, living expanses, repairs, etc. Your income will be sufficient to meet these, with economy, for much of your living will come off the farm.

Cash Spent.

Cash Spent. Cash Received for Eggs and Poultry. nilets laid 450 dozen at 36c ens, 1584 dozen, at 26c.....



WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN, PRINCESS QUALITY. A Boston winner. Bred and owned by Edward E. Ling, South Portland, Maine

son, and is followed by mammoth clover as a cover crop. During the late summer and autumn this is elipped as often as it attains a reasonable height.

Soil conditions: Sand or sandy loam is the character of the soil, and does not seem suited to the mulch system which they have tried for a few years on one orchard with very indifferent success.

The packing house is excellently arranged for dispatch of work, and is furnished with modern devices that aid greatly in preparing the packages, in filling them and packing for shipment.

Ing for shipment.

Three to four dollars' worth of clover seed is used annually, and partially, at least, explains the excellent conditions found.

Certainly this is one of the praiseworthy fruit farms of our Empire State.

The second place visited, owned by Judson N. Knapp, we found very pleasantly located in the outskirts of Syracuse, and



ture when taken from shoots of the current year's growth. The "bud stocks" should be out the day the buds are to be inserted, trimmed and wrapped at once in a damp cloth to prevent drying on. Trimming consists in cutting off the leaves, saving a bit of the stem to use as a handle in inserting. In cutting the buds, use sharp knife; insert blade of knife one-fourth inch below bud, cut upward just behind bud, removing but little of wood, coming out about one-fourth of an inch above bud. (See fig. a.)

To insert bud, make T-ahaped inclaion in stock about two inches above ground. (See Fig. b.) With the spatula of budding knife loosen the lips of bark in angle of the T cut and alip in the bud. (See Fig. b.) The bud thust be held firmly in place by a bandage wound above and below, being carsful to leave the eye of the bud uncovered. Raffia fibre (wet), bast, candle wick or waxed cloth may be used for tying. Raffia is usually employed. If the bud "takes," remove the bandage in about ten days by cutting loose on back side of stock to prevent the hindering of growth of bud. In three or four weeks cut off the stock just above bud to stimulate the growth of new bud.

Peaches are budded the same year that the pits are planted. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to hold a bud they are ready for budding.

After budding, examine the stock frequently and remove any suckers that may start at base of seedling.



black motifs out from a Chantilly lace soard which had already done good service in its original especity. The ribs of the sunshade were outlined with strips of bebe velvet ribbon.

**a. Embroideries and braidings are widely in vogue, and the designs grow more and more elaborate, this former often combining silk and cotton with not or lace for the centres of the motifs, and the latter several shadings of one color, not infrequently outlined with a gold or sliver cord.

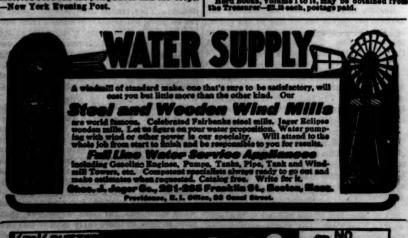
**How York State Veterimary College of Cornell University, Ithacan, N. Y.

**Tree tuition to New York State State State State State announcement. Address PROF. JAMES LAW. F. R. C. V. S., Director.

color, not infrequently outlined with a gold or silver cord.

«» Large flourishing figures and small conven-tional ones are alike used both in embroidery patterns and braiding designs. Some of the lace braids lend themselves to exquisite effects, especially when the design is appliqued over a mass of fine tucks. This is especially pretty for not waists, the net tucked and a Duchesse braid used in decoration.

ROSSVILLE, IND. BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS





TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

A plant in the wrong place is a weed.

Growing is one half; selling is the other

Wherever Peary is, he is probably keep

nsense is a good whetst A debt is a mortgage on independent

The grange and the farmers' meeting

are first rate eye openers. Father, father, play the hose on me, was a familiar quotation this week.

The widow Sage is receiving a great deal of advice that she does not consider sage.

With corn fourteen feet high in Kanssone is reminded of Jack and the beanstall

The propped-up tree this year will be sick tree next year. Better thin the fruit.

If Czar Nicholas should get out of a job would his rich royal relations look atter

Avoid indulging in the rickey too much at this season if you do not want to walk

When the tools are put away for the win ter let them be scraped, wiped dry and

A poor crop gives all the less satisfac

Wonder if St. Peter gave Russell Sage years to receive him.

If Colonel Sellers had only invented the Wesson revolver he might well say, "There's millions in it." Whoever drains a swamp makes four

blades of grass grow where only one blade, rough and sour at that, grew before.

The rest theory about land is stuff and nonsense. What land needs is not rest but more work and a great deal more food. Humidity reduces even the proudest man

to a state of humility. It is hard to preserve dignity with a wilted collar in evi-This is the near time of the year when

the tarmer is apt to imagine that State poli-

tics are of more importance than his whole There ought to be a law passed by which a cousin who had not spoken to a cousin for years should be prevented from con

testing a will.

The ice man displays a great deal of cold cheek when he charges you fifteen cents for a piece of ice that does not come within the ten-cent limit.

An old Boston question has been at last answered. It must have been Fay Templeton that struck Billy Patterson, since she

They are trying to drive the gamblers out of Saratoga, but the "little game " will probably go on there forever, like the springs at this watering place, that never

The music of the fog horn and the music of the mosquito have been furpished liberally this summer without money and without cost. The municipal bands must look to their large? to their laurels.

Reckon up the difference between 150 pounds and three hundred pounds of but-ter per year from each cow and apply the result to your herd. The figures will point

Boston has the honor of paying the highest per capita tax of any of the cities, but strangely enough it does not appreciate this distinction. It would rather be noted for culture and baked beans.

A debt of \$5,000,000 has been accumulated by Zion City under the so-called reincar-nated Elijah. The followers of Dowie may be laying up treasures in heaven but they are evidently not saving money upon earth.

A saloon has been started in San Fran-cisco called "The Peek-a-Boo," Evidently it is not a screenless one where everything

They complain of the bad air in the subway in New York, but the ventilation in the Boston subway is above represent. Come here and learn something, ye Goth-amites, even if committees do go from Boston to learn something about your institutions that are of little value.

Mr. Comstock objects to pictures and statues of the altogether. Perhaps from you blue heaven above us bent the grand old gardener is smiling at his prudery. As yet, however, we have not learned that he objects to a skeleton which as far as mudity is concerned cannot be beaten.

The man who knows how to produce The man who knows how to produce good milk, and who will locate near a large city, has as good a chance as any jone to make money. He can get first prices by selling the milk direct to those who want it fresh and are willing to pay for it. In addition, his farm will pretty surely increase in value as the city grows.

and more stock, followed by still heavier manuring and still larger crops, and so on. The first arc of the circle is to feed better,

as pitching tents. In a few days he proposes to furnish a residence that will be in complete shape for the carpenter, the paper hanger, the painter and the plumber. Aladdin and his lamp were nowhere beside Mr. Edison. He has only to rub his eyes to produce wonderful results, and it is a great wonder to us that he has not yet rigged a flying ship. nerste seems to be as expeditious almost pliching tents. In a few days he pro-

A New York paper hazards the st ate will tell you that the grading of the col-lege world runs at present about as fol-lows: (1) Wealth; (2) 'athletics; (3) schol-arship." Evidently the paper has an edi-torial writer who is acquainted with the wrong kind of a "young graduate," and it takes it too much for granted that he repre-sents a fair average. He should enlarge his acquaintance. In the agricultural col-leges at least, no such unwholesoms condi-tions prevail.

FfAll the passengers in the Maydower were not saints and some of their descendants were very sweet sinners, but Plymouth Rock is an inspiration nevertheless, and will continue to be for ages yet to come. The Apostles were not without faults, and The Apostles were not without faults, and Peter told that little wrong story, to say nothing of the man whose avarioe led him astray. Governor Long did not mean to say that the Pligrim Fathers were great sinners, but simply that they were intensely human after the fashion of men who accomplish great things and send messages down the ages.

Farmer Snug calls himself a "farm socialist." He cares little about the gen-eral schemes of the nationalists and communists, and others of the sort, but so far as the little community of relatives on the farm is concerned, he has quite "advanced" ideas. "Let the whole family pull together," he says. "There is no resson why the husband and boys should do all the outdoor work, while the wife always stays in the hot kitchen and the girls do nothing. Let each help the other, dividing the drudgery and the pleasant, healthful tasks. Let the menfolks churn, wash let the women take an occasional outing on the horserake and in the orchard, garden and berry fields. Let all pull together, and let all share the profits, too. That's my notion of farm socialism."

largest product possible upon the whole farm. Good farming is to raise the prodnot at the best possible profit, everythe considered. In some cases the two am ton that struck Billy Patterson, since she has married him.

Thousands of acres are still moved with a scythe where a horse mower might be used. Rocks and roughness cut no figure with the market is limited, it may be more practical to farm fewer acres and farm them better, rather than to try to force the whole farm to the utmost. That is, if the farmer now grows, say \$3000 worth of produce from his three-hundred-acre farm, let him take only his best land and cattle and try to produce that amount. Instead of one thousand bushels of potatoes on ten acres, let him fertilize higher and grow one thoulet him fertilize higher and grow one thou-sand bushels on five sores. Instead of thirty cows giving two hundred pounds of butter each per year, keep twenty three-hundred pounders. In place of three poor-to-ordinary hired men pay a little more and get the best workers to be found. Apply this idea right through. Such plans are in the direction of concentration, and concen-tration is the essence of good farming.

Stone Walls and Roll Fences.

Considerable areas of farm land in Connecticut are being sold to city people who desire to erect dwellings for summer residences. This makes an unusual demand for building materials. We learn from certain localities that quite a demand exists for old stone walls, their purchase and removal for use in these new buildings being cheaper and more convenient than to quarry stone at greater distance and at much greater expense for labor and transportation.

much greater expense for labor and transportation.

This seems a novel use for these old stone walls. However, it affords an opportunity for the farmer to sell them for more than enough to replace with chestnut fence posts and wire fence. Again, he gains the land formerly occupied by these great stone walls, and can also remove the weeds and worthless growth which always accumulates on both sides of the old stone wall.

These costly piles of stone were arceted when labor was far less expensive than now, in fact, in those early days it was customary for the stal wart sons of the ploneer farmers to work on the farm until they were twenty-one years of age, for practically their "board and clothes." Was better farm help ever known in this section? Compare this with much of the shiftless, careless \$1.50-a-day-and-board farm laborer of the present time.

How many young men born on the farm today would be satisfied to work on the home place until they were twenty-one years of age for their board and clothes? They would look upon such employment as confication, or even as alavery.

The good old days, when the big families of boys and girls all worked with a will in the field and in the dairy for the common good, have given place to a new order of industry. It was this enforced labor of every member of the family that made prosperous many of the farming areas of the last century.

One often wonders, riding through sountry districts, how the miles and miles of old

Sheep are selling in the West for the highest prices known in fifteen years. Word comes from Linn County, Ore., that sheepmen are receiving as high as \$6 and \$7 a head, and spring lambs a few weeks old bring \$2 50 each. Those who purchased bands of sheep a few years ago are reapping small fortunes. L. M. Powell of Albany, Ore. recently sold six thousand sheen in Ore., recently sold six thousand sheep i

Montana at \$5 a head, and is holding thirty thousand for botter prices.

Sheep shearing is in progress in the vicinity of Krupp, Wash. The shearers report wool especially clean this year. William Margelin, from one of these crews, has sheared sheep in that vicinity for fitteen years, and says that wool is not only heavy but is cleaner than ever before. He will shear five thousand head at Wilson-creek, Wash., and twelve thousand head at Ephrata.

Sheepmen and cattlemen in northeastern

Sheepmen and cattlemen in northeaster Oregon have been holding meetings which have lasted for days and weeks, attempting have lasted for days and weeks, attempting to divide the ranges in that vicinity Finally the cattlemen yielded, and the sheep men received practically all they had con-tended for. This is a district of about twenty received. tended for. This is a district of about twenty sections in the Camas Prairie country, and another of about the same area in the vicinity of Starkey. Both districts herstofore have been known as cattle jands, and dead lines have been drawn about them to keep out the sheep. After considering, arguing and debating the question, no satisfactory solution seemed possible, and the sheepmen proposed to report that no agreement could be reached. Had this been done, under the rules the range would have been thrown open to sheep and cattle alike. Cattlemen objected to this, and to avoid such a contingency made their commission to the sheepmen.

DUDLEY BUCK. DUDLEY BUCK.

The Personification of Selfishness. Russell Sage's philosophy of life was like that of old Scrooge before his conver-sion. It was one that was entirely selfath and he did not believe that any charitable or philanthropic institution should benefit by his vast wealth either before or after his death. He made his money by practical common sense, and if others did not possess his faculty for accumulating wealth, so much the worse of them—they must go to the wall, for the fittest only survived in his financial creed. Holding these views it is not surprising that he did not bequeath anything to public organizations, evidently believing that the lame, the hait and the blind deserved no better fate than to drag out a miserable existence, as they had done ages ago, in miserable hovels, when we were little better than semi-barbarians. He recognized no right but the right of might, though even he could not overcome the angel of Death when he came to take him from his millions.

And yet these vast sums must be distributed in the course of time for there will be men as active as he was to make fortunes in the future, who will keep a sharp eye in the future, who will keep a sharp eye

nted in the course of time for there will be men as active as he was to make fortunes in the future, who will keep a sharp eye on the funds that he has left behind him, with no apparent purpose but to make them grow as did Shylock's hoards, which his daughter depleted somewhat before her elopement with her Gentile lover.

The fact is that Russell Sage hated to part with his money, and he probably did not fully realize that he was going to die and leave it all behind him. By patient, crafty watchfulness, he saw it increase far beyond his youthful anticipation, and he may have thought that some power would keep it together in the hands of Mrs. Sage, who was bone of his bone and flesh of his feeh, and, therefore, a part of hisself, Russell Sage, the multi-millionairs, who was never known to do a genuinely unselfsh thing in all the days of his existence, which were not few. The cruel way in which he tried to dodge giving damages to the man who stood between him and death, when the bumb was expleded in his office by a crank, showed the innate meanness of the man. He was saved, and it did not matter to him what happened the other fellow. He was only an atom in the great mass of humanity, who had not been so fortunate as Russell Sage, the personifection of inordinate ereed and stinginess. The god he worshipped was himself.

Regarding Domestic Service.

The servant girl question is apparently an undying one, and it recently enlisted the attention of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Its official investigation of the subject seems to have been thorough, and in the course of its examinations it sent out five thousand questions, and the replies to these inquiries by housewives who were reached through the Federation of Women's Clubs and other associations, were clear and explicit, and accompanied by numerous illustrative details, which showed among other things, that there is a constant increase in the wages of domestics who are difficult to get at any price, though as yet the ordinary servant girl of all work does not receive as much pecuniary remuneration here as she much pecuniary remuneration here as she loss, for instance, in Chicago. The old family servant has become a thing

of the pust, and the days when the hired gir of the past, and the days when the hired girl was called "help" have departed. Perhaps that is the reason there is so much unrest among mistresses and maids. Our grandmothers in New England regarded those who did their housework somewhat like friends and equals, and, indeed, they frequently came from neighboring families, whose social standing was considered nearly, if not quite as good as that of the people they served. But those were somewhat primitive days. There was no such servility as there was displayed in the servility as there was displayed in the South among the negro servants even after the civil war.

History, however, repeats itself, and the and that it should have regularly stated as the women do now who perform domestic labor by the day and earn better wages and Still the girl who lives out often fares

pean notions regarding servants and we of

Farmers Better Off.

Farmers Better Off.

Farm life in old times had its good points, but those who insist that farmers, as a class, were once more prosperous than at the present, seem to have against them the weight of opinion, as expressed by well-known leaders of farm thought. The following are views on this question, as lately brought together by one of the Boston Sunday newspapers:

The condition of the modern farm itself is far superior to what it was one hundred years ago. It is true that the virgin soil of those days has been somewhat exhausted, and a much greater use of fertilizer is required, but the average old New England farm was covered, and its soil filled, with rocks, and a large portion of the farmer's time was occupied in clearing his land and building stone walls, while today there is little of such work to be done.

The farmer of the olden time hoed his crops and pitched his hay with rude hoes and forks, hammered out by hand by the village blacksmith, and cut his hay and his wood with soythes and axes of the same rude kind.

willage blacksmith, and out his hay and his wood with soythee and axes of the same rade kind.

The modern farmer has his up-to-date, machine-made tools for everything, and he outs his hay and plows and outsivates his land seated at ease upon the seat of his moving machine, sulkey plow, cultivator, horse rake, planter, or some other particular machine exactly calculated to do the most work in the shortest time and with the least expenditure of physical labor.—E. H. Libby, Secretary Maine State Grange.

The advant of the eccannery has sunsed more attention to be given to dairying and as a result the farmers of Vermont are keeping a much greater number of cover.

Dairying has proved profable and when intelligently conducted and the time expended.—Ex-Governer C. J. Hell, Vermont.

A study of the hard and grinding lives of the colemial farmers and their successors for several generations, with no labor caving machinery and no selectific knowledge of the name with the modern tasks of our New England farmers, convinces me that the balance is all in favor of the modern tasks of our New England farmers, convinces me that the balance is all in favor of the modern tasks of our New England farmers, convinces me that the balance is all in favor of the modern tasks of our New England, a glange of the farmer of the success of the succ

Eye Supply Secressing.

Even the warm weather failed to affect the rising tendency in the egg market, and now that the warm spell seems to have returned and the season is approaching when cooler conditions may be expected, the egg situation is even better. Fancy stock is selling up to 28 cents, and prices of Western eggs are fully maintained. Cooler weather helps to improve the condition in which Western lots are received, and they tend to enten up somewhat with the price of Eastern eggs. The great bulk of Western stock, however, is still in rather bad average shape, and sells much below good. New England receipts.

The New York market has a little better tone on fine fresh eggs and there is a fair demand for such. Average best regular packings are guing at 18 to 18; cents, some business at 19 cents and occasional lots up to 19; cents; quality to reach the latter figure is very exceptional however. The great bulk of the stock from all sections is showing hot weather defects and the losses in bad eggs are very considerable; for these ordinary to prime grades the market is quiet and prices about the same as ruled at the close of inst week.

Poultry of all kinds is in full supply and Poultry of all kinds is in full supply and demand only moderate. Choice fowls continue to bring full prices but other grades of stock appear to tend slightly lower. Choice broilers, however, if of good weight, show no great decline, in fact, very slight change in quotation. Ducks, pigeons, etc., sell unchanged. Live poultry is steady at about 13 to 14 cents for fowls and chickens, and 12 cents for ducks.

Further Increase of Vegetable Supply The vegetable market shows but few The vegetable market shows but few features, the only noticeable point being the increase in supplies of seasonable native stuff, including corn, tomatoes, beans and cabbages. These are now in ample supply and of excellent quality, with prices getting lower. Corn is at the height of the season, and selling around 35 cents a bushel. Quite a supply of Maine peas are still coming in. Onlons are in fairly good supply for the season, and selling around 75 cents for the season, and selling around 75 cents a bushel for good stock. There is a light supply of early shell beans. Cucumbers are in moderate supply and prices fully up to recent levels. Turnips, beets, parsnips, etc., are more plenty and working lower.

Potatoes sell at around \$2 a barrel for choice Rhode Island and New Jersey stock.

The market for field beans is a little duli as usual in hot weather and attempts to urge sales of some odd lots result in slightly lower quotations. Demand is very dull and so little is doing that any pressure either way quickly shows in quotations. There is probably no essential change in the situa-

Still the girl who lives out often fares better and saves more money than the ordinary working girl who goes down town every day. She has no board or lodging to pay for, and she has as a general thing, better food than her sister who has, perhaps, more freedom of action. She has no daily our fares to meet and does not have to buy indigestible luncheons in hot and overcrowded cheap restaurants.

As for the social equality ides in connection with domestic service we doubt if it will be developed in our day. With the growth of wealth we have imbibed Enropean notions regarding servants and we claimed that less young stock than formerly has been raised in many sections, and that the supply of milking stock has not kept pace with the growth of the dairy industry, causing an advance from somewhat similar causes to that which has boomed the horse markets. This is a somewhat new idea in dairy circles, the average milk producer not having expected or realized an advancing tendency in prices, but it is true that choice fancy milkers have been principe, high prices in hig markets been bringing high prices in big markets around Boston, and that has been true not-withstanding very heavy supplies of all grades of milking stock.

The crop report issued Aug. 10 by the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of corn on Aug. 1 to be 88.1, as compared with 87.5 last month. Winter wheat crop, 483,434,000 bushels, an average of 16.7 bushels per acre. The condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was 86.9, as compared with 91.4 last month.

Veal seems to be in rather better supply and prices have held at the recent advance so far, although dealers report them a little harder to sell at full figures. Mufton and yearlings hold at about former prices. Beef is in fair supply at around recent quotations. Ordinary grades of beef eatile seem plenty and hard to sell.

The first shipment of this year's crop of apples from New York this week consisted of one hundred barrels of the Duchess and Gravenstein varieties.

Advance contracts for Arcostock pota-

Wanted-Blueberries

Send for Tags and Weekly Price List. BOURNE & CO. F. H. MARKET, BOSTON, MASS.

GEO. NYE COMPANY

Eggs Wanted Premium paid for strictly fresh eggs.

Prompt returns.

W. H. RUDD & Son Co. Boston.

BLUEBERRIES WANTED Prompt Retures. Highest Prices

Send for shipping tags. CHAPIN BROS.

97-99 South Market St., Boston, Mass. W. G. PETTIT & SONS. FREEMAN, ONT., CANADA.

RVEDERS of SUTCH SHORT HORNS. 40 imported Scotch breeding cows headed by the two cast breeding bulls imported Prime Favorite, and priced Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady. Send for talegae of our present offering of young stock tion, Burlington Junction G. T. R. Bell telement in the price of the price of

OAK HILL FARM SHORT-HORNS

Have won more prizes than any other herd on the coast. At the wreat St. Louis World's Fair we captured ten of the most desirable ribbons, including the aged herd.

We also breed Cetswolds, Shropshires and Senthewas. Our prices are reasonable.

STOCK FOR SALE.

CHARLES E. LADD, Prop.,
North Yambill, Ore.

FRANK BROWN, Mgr.

Auvern Short-Horns, THE AUVERN HERD contains ten head of imported Short-horn cows of rare individual merit, besides a number of home-bred one. The produce is for sale. Some young bulls ready for service.

A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

OTCH-TOPPED BULLS, COWS AND HERS. COWS AND HEIFERS BRED IMPORTED BULL. ALBERT M. RAWLINS. - - Springfield, Ohio

FRED REPPERT, DECATUR, IND. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Am selling for the best breeders in the United tates at the most resemble prices. My large sale in free to partifu destring it. Speak English, der-san, Swiss and Low German, Phones-Office, 430; saidence, 212.

ALL WEIGHTS AND SELECTIONS CHOICE OHIO HIDES.

Weights and selections guaranteed. Our new and modern hide house affords every facility for MIDES, CALF, PELTS AND TALLOW C. HAPP, 202-210 Vance St., Toledo. 0

SUGAR HILL STOCK FARM

Polled Durhams

(HORNLESS SHORT-HORNS) Chas. Wright, Paris Crossing, Ind. THE BURFORD FLOCK

OF SHROPSHIRES. centative is now in England, and we

ask that you order early. LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont., Can. **BERKSHIRES**

Pit to top your herd or add to its matrons. Of al gee and best prise-winning strains. Address ALEX. M. PULPORD. Rel Air, Md. American Jersey Cattle Club.

OFFICES - W. NTH ST. NEW YORK. Binais for Registering and Transferring Jersey Octile; also Binais for Private Butter Tests of Registered Jersey Cown, furnished free of charge Yess for Registering; To non-mombers, 32 each head make of tests. All animals over two years and the control of the Club, 31 each old, double fee. The sembers of the Club, 31 each old, double fee. The sembers of the Club, 31 each old, double fee. All animals over two years make, 31 each. Imported animals, 52 each tests old, double fee. The sembers of all dead and Transfers are recorded. All animals over two years make, 31 each. Imported animals, 52 each tests of derivery. Transfers presented from date of delivery. Transfers presented from the Club, and the State of Accordance of the State of State Own, including all tests recorded by the Club to Aug. 1, 1805, 52 per volume, beet and corners are the pages, cloth, leather beet and corners are forced. Herd Record, 150 per service of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1895, to July 15 per volume per vol lowed in securing registration and transfers

MEADOW BROOK Aberdeen-Angus.

the literational re-ord in America. Also choice

ALL AT PRASONABLE PRICES D. BRADFUTE & SON. Cedarville, Greene Co., Ohio.

The McGregor Oscillating Wind Engine

The most simple and practical. Guaranteed. A few to introduce \$25.00 H. B. HORTIMOP, P. O. Bex 982, Boverly, Mass

The Markets.

erries

op Prices

Price List.

BEE

HE QUALITY
KED BEEF is a sweet promptly

ANY

ted

fresh eggs.

on Co.

ANTED

est Prices.

SONS. NADA.

OS. oston, Mass.

M NS

World's Fair ble ribbons,

hrepshires reasonable.

hill, Ore.

orns,

ın, Ohio.

RNS

WS AND

gfield, Ohio.

UR, IND.

CTIONS DES.

TALLOW

Toledo. O

ILL

ms

ing, Ind.

LOCK RES.

and, and we nt., Can.

dress Air, Md.

Club.

TORK.

ring Jersey for Tests o

, to July 18

DOK

us.

y the great hampion at by any buil, Also choice

SON.

Ohio.

\$25.00 ly, Mass.

8)

EER.

Mass.

CO., N, MASS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

AND BRIGHTON.

For the meet ending Aug 11. 1908.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MABRET.

Sheep and

Tattle Lambs Caves By
4449 1342
1441
1441
1441
1441

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Some of the control o

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

THE GRAIN MANRETS

rnico, il to 22 de, 17/6 10; i cern, Mo. 2, police, ele; ico, 5, white, izo. (Intenso, Aug. 16. Whend, No. 1, red, 70/6/71/6 ; como se. 2, llo; No. 2, white, new, 87/3/20; ryo, No. 2, 57/6/ in; berloy, malting, 47/04/6; do. feeding, 30/3/6/6 urn, No. 3, police, Edgolfe.

The New Hampshire Grange.

The first meeting in the second week of the twesty-third annual series of Pomons Grange field meetings was held at Pine Grove Park, Claremont, by Sullivan County Pemona Grange, on Aug 6. The weather, as in the previous week, was hot, the air was humid and the clouds lowered. Claremont Grange conducted a series of sports in the foremon that were animated and sharply contested. During the afternoon there was music in the pavillon by the Grange choir, a reading by Richard Graves of East Unity, greetings by Mrs. Spedie A. Newton, isoturer, who presided, George E. Drake, Manchester, State secretary, spoke on "Individual Effort Brings Success"; H. O. Hadley, Peterborough, master, took "The Farmers" Upportunity "for the subject of his address and W. J. Thompson, South China, Me., State lecturer, gave an able address on "The Grange and Living Issues."

It is calculated the hay crop of the country will be twenty per cent. short, or about 12,000,000 tons less than the late yearly average, viz , 48,000,000 tone against 60,500,000 last year, 60,750,000 in 1904, and 61,250,000 in

UPLAND FARM HERD BROWN SWISS CATTLE

A few choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for Sale, o the Florine and Elpa families, stred by Supreme, the Champion Bull at the New York State Fair, 1981 and 1983. For information and prices, address GEORGE T. HUBBLE, Manager, Solvay Y

Dorset Horn Sheep.

orane.

Apply to the owner mentioning the Americal

Water Grown Cypress

AIR DRIED

Red Swamp Tanks

make Tanks of all sizes, for all purposes. We Erect Tanks and Towers

and to fill them here are a few helpers we make and have in stock: CARTER'S AIR LIFT 'PUMPS, AIR COMPRESSORS ELECTRIC PUMPS, TRIPLEX POWER PUMPS, GAS OR GASOLENE PUMP ING ENGINES, WIND ENGINES A TOWERS

RALPH B. CARTER CO. Inc 47 DEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Cary M. Jones,

Live Stock Austioneer, Davempert, In. pedirees, and have an extended and an extended an extended an extended and an extended and an extended an extended and an extended and an extended and an extended an extended and an extended and an extended an extended and an extended an extended and an

Z. S. BRANSON LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Phone 950. LINCOLN, NEB. Will condust sales anywhere on reasonable terms becoughly acquainted with breeds, bloods as hane. E.c. notices propered. Oxfologues com slad. Inquiries obserfully answered.

Oxford Downs

AT FARNHAM FARM Flock Established 26 Years

Importations Annually. We are at present offering a number of Toarling Rams, by imported sire, for fact headers. Bestdes, we can supply Rams for ranch purposes. We also hold for safe to Tearing Ewes and 150 East and Ewe Lambs. These lambs are without doubt some of the best that one he obtain of in America.

We expect an importation from Engiand in August, of the trust had over.

Eith RY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont. Guelph, G. T. E.

Arkell, O. P. E.

Huntlywood SOUTHDOWNS

Nos. GED. A. DRUMMOND, Propr.

BREEDING FLOCK OF 300 READ, Selected from the best Reglish Flocks.

Bind rams "St. Androw" and "Jubiles, brod by Duke of Richmond; "Sandringham, brod by King Edward VII.; "Union Jack" an "Rabraham Colonel," brod by C. W. Adean

Address W. H. GIBSON, Mgr. eam and Farm Wagen Wheels

OF ALL KINDS
Three, Bundes and Mozed, Concerd Axies
Weldes and Sec.
For estimates with three to manufacturers
Meetics this paper.

A. E. STEVERS & CO., Parliand, Make.



Water Power FOR SALE

Which will develop ten thousand horse-power. With this is included 200 ACRES AT DAM SITE and 300 ACRES at POWER SITE. The property should be developed in connection with the generation of electricity for power, as we have application from numerous industries for sites when developments are assured. There are also a number of towns within a radius of thirty miles ready to contract for both light and power.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION CORDS OF PULP WOOD are tributary, extending up the fiver for a distance of thirty miles, and commanding as well a territory of several hundred miles connected by rail.

For engineer's report and detail data, address

J. W. WHITE, General Industrial Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Prevident, Eury Sevens; Secretary, F. L. Heugh
ton, Poincy, V.; Seperintendent of Advanced Regitry, S. Herry, Forkville, N. T.

Pulls For Register
To Mombers—Hales, S; females, Si. Double
fees for animals ever one year of age. Transfers, if reserved within 6 ments of date of sale, S cents each
Non-Mombers—Males, S; females, S) Over one
year of age, double fees. Transfers, if reorded within 6 ments of date, to give 6 months, S;
Exp. All blanks furnished fres.

Life Membership, 228.

Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hozie, is
above, who will furnish all information and blank
therefor.

Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for in
formation relating to Registration of Fedigrees.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

ACE LEADBETTER, late of Weston, in said Country, deceased.

WHEREAS, Charles H. Fiske, the admission of the estate of asid deceased, has presented for allowance, the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Country, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

any you have, why the same should not be arrowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUERTER PLOUGHRAN, a newspaper published in Bosron, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, poetpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

W. E. BUGERS, Register.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

DICSS

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of BRIDGET DODD, late of Ashland, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEKEAS, a petition has been presented to aid Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Thomas F. Dodd of Ashland, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby elicel to appear at a Probate Court to be best at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of 8-ptember, A. D. 1905, at aims o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to the heir-at-law and next of kin of said deceased seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIwylers, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred of Said Court, this twenty-first day and str.

First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day and str.

First Balls RESSORS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEE, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirsat-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MICHARL J. DODD, late of Ashland, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to usel Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Thomas F. Dodd of Ashland, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1908, at nine e'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same abould not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusette PLOUGHMAN, a newspacer published in Boaton, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, poetpaid, a copy of this citation to all the heirs-at-law and next of kin of said deceased seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, OMARLES J. MOINTIER, Require, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

F. M. ESTY, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ARUB-IBALD ROBINSON, late of Hollisten, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, EMMA J. ROBINSON, the administratira of the estate of said deceased.

WHEREAS, EMMA J. ROBINSON, the administratira of the estate of said deceased.

You are bereby ested to appear at a Frobate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1906, at mine o'clock in the foreneon, to show cause, if any you have, why the name should not be allowed. And said administratiral or derend to serve this estation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-GRUBETTS PLOUGHALM, a newspaper published in Boston, the inst publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-laid, a copy of this estation to all known persons interected in the estate source days, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-laid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interected in the estate source days, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-laid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interected in the estate source days, at least, before said Court, this twentieth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six. T. M. ESTY, Assistant Register.

PROBATE COURT.

PEUBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the centre of LYDIA ANN E AMER, lake of Holliston, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, John M. Betchelder, the administrator of the centre of anid deceased, has presented for allowance the account of his administration upon the extite of said deceased:

You are hereby clied to appear at a Probate Court, to be hald at Cambridge, in said County, or the fourth day of september A. D. 1995, at nine of clock in the ferreases, to show cause, if any year have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve the clienten by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before and Court, or three successive weeks, in the Manacharturarre FLOUGHEAK, a newspancer published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before and Court, and Dynadling, position, a copy of this citation to the part of the served for the centre over days, at least, before said Court, witness, Cranton J. Rollyther, Esquire, Print Judies of said Court, this eighteenth day of July, in the year one thesesand in a hundred and Gil.

T. H. ESTY, Assistant Register.

FARMERS' WANTS

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge one one per word only, including name, address on initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

ANADA Unleached Hardwood Ashes—Best fer-tilizer in use. GEORGE L. MUNROE & SONS, Dawego, N. Y.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES-Try this fer-tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada

WANTED—A buyer for 20 registered female Short-horns and 2 bulls. All good ones. MAY GOFF North Middletown, Bourson Co., Ky.

LM GROYE HERD—Angus cattle, Poland-China swine, of choice quality and breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. JOHN L. BAUHELOH Thompson, Ia.

3 ABERDEEN-ANGUS Buils for sale—One two years old and two one year old. All in good con dition. MR. HENRY WIEBKE, Caledonia, Minn.

DARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching, Ring lett & Bradley strains. My chickens are large, by boned, well barred. Eggs 13, \$1.5; 30, \$4.50; 10s, \$4.50; 20, \$4.50; 2 COR Sa's—From prise-winning stock, Toulouss geese, Pakin ducks, M. B. turkey toms and W. P. Rocks: also some choice Poisand-Linns s ws. bred. They are out of 18th State Pair winners. Write for prices. W. J. BERND, New Richmond, Wis.

BERSHIRES—Herd boars: Lord Mayor 75484 Longfellow's Premier 7785, two bred gilts, two open wills, forty choice fail pigs. Prices low. Send for new catalogue. G. LETTERLE & SON, Harrods Oreck. Ey.

DERESHIRE boars for spring service, \$15 to \$20 each; pairs not akin. Scotch Colife male pupp from registered working stock, \$6 each. C. H. C. AN DERSON & Co., E.4, Carlinville, Ill.

OR SALE—Two recorded English Shire stallions.
On account of other business arrangements, I will sell these horses worth the money. Pedigress on application. Will show colts by each. Both heavy draft breeders. Fred Galliers, Albia, iz.

GGS—Barred Plymouth Rocks, L. Frahmas, Buff.
Cochins, W. Wyaudottes, C. I. Games, S. C. A.
Alinorcas and S. C. B. Leghorns; 15 for \$1.2s; 26 for \$2; M. B. turkey, y for \$2.3s. Circular free. F. B.
HOMANN & CO., Boute 2, Emngham, Ill. DERCHERON Stallion for sale. A choice Perchero stallion coming 4 years old: weight, 1886 pounds, A well put up stock horse, blocky built, lew down close coupled, with good bone and action. Registered and a fine styled horse. For particulars inquire of HERMAN FESENFELD, Black Earth, Wis.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL MCGOVERN, late of Mediord, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS John J. McGovern the administrator the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth any of September A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by de Ivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate, fourtheen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same duce in each week, for three successive weeks, in the SasaAchusetts Plouchman, a newspaper published in Bostou, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Chables J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sit.

W. E. KOGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachus etts.

MIDDLESAX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARY E. CARTER, late of Salisbury, in the County of Metrimack and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinaster described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth. WHEREAS, Frank L. Gerrish, appointed with the personal property state of the county of Metrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, has presented to said dourt his pelition representing that as such administrator be in entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit in the Central Savings Bank of Lowell, in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit in the Central Savings Bank of Lowell, in aid County of Middlesex, and a deposit in the Institution for Savings of Newburyport, in our County of Esex, and praying that he may be lecused to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to much person or persons as he shall think fit—or to otherwise dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are bereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1906, at nine c'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should and granted.

And said potitioner is ordered to serve this elta-

cause, if any you have, why the same should not granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachu-Betts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Seston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, OHARLES J MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this third day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

RIBBED HUG-ME-TIGHT. This little jacket when finished is very

This little jacket when finished is very useful.

Use 2 skeins German knitting worsted, 1 skein Shetland floss in contrasting color, 1 medium-sized bone crochet hook.

Chain 60 and on the chain make 59 single crochet (that is, insert hook in stitch, draw yarn through), giving a row 14½ inches long. This is for one side of the back, just behind the arm, and extends from the neek to the waist line. On the row work in single crochet (taking back part of stitch to form a rib) for 64 rows, which should give a depth of 13 inches on the width of the back, since the rows run up and down.

Where the last row ends is the lower edge of the back. Turn, make 26 single along row, turn, and work to lower edge again. These are the first rows of the under-arm portion. Crochet up and down until there are 44 short rows in all, then turn the last

portion. Crochet up and down until there are 44 short rows in all, then turn the last row again to the side of the neck edge, having the upper end of the row meet the end of the neck edge. Overhand them together and it will be seen that the armhole is formed and that the seam just overhanded together is in reality the shoulder seam. Go back to the foundation chain, and on the other side of the lower end of the end of it make a row of 26 single for the second under-arm portion, to correspond with the

it make a row of 26 single for the second under-arm portion, to correspond with the first. Make 44 short rows in all—as with the first side, then join the shoulder seam as before. Finish the garment with a crocheted shell of 5 double caught down with single crochet. This shell is worked on all the edges.

EVA M. NILES.

Notes for Emergencies.

Burns—Hold a piece of ice to a burned finger until the smarting ceases, and no blister will form on the skin.

Blearbonate of soda (ordinary baking soda) is a safe and effectual remedy for burns or scalds. Make into a paste and apply to the raw surface, keeping in place by thin cotton or linen bands. Renew from time to time until the skin is healed.

The white of egg, also, is good for slight burns. Never use flour or cotton batting, as their tendency is to stick to the raw sur

One of the most soothing applications for a fire burn is raw potato, scraped or grated, and bound like a poultice on the injured surface.

Lime water mixed with linseed or table oil makes a good drassing on absorbent cotton, or use a carbolic solution, using two parts of hot (as can be borne) boiled water to one part of carbolic solution.

Baking soda is good for an aching tooth; for bathing surface which is broken out with hives or prickly heat; to take inter-

When children swallow hurtful things—
if it causes choking and symptoms of suffocation, either turn the child upside down and strike quickly between the shoulders or run the finger back into the throat to hook it out, or last of all, push it down.

When things with sharp edges, like bits of glass, are swallowed, feed on potatoes in every form for two or three days, until the fragments appear. Use with this diet frequent injections in the bowels.

With hurtful liquids, use an emetic; a teaspoonful of mustard mixed with one-half cupful of warm water, swallowed at once. Then cup after cupful of lukewarm water must be given, pressing the finger down the throat to encourage vomiting; if it does not come in fifteen minutes, repeat. After vomiting is induced give castor oil. in sweet oil, glycerine or salt water. Some-times the insect will crawl out if the ear!s turned to a bright light.—Table talk.

Care of the Complexion.

A beautiful complexion is earnestly

soap the essentials; sorub the body thoroughly to free the pores of the day's accumulation of soil; rinse carefully and dry quickly. Then you are ready to take care of the face. Each night after the bath cleanse the face with a cream, apply it with the tips of the fingers in a rotary motion; remove at once with a soft towel. You will find the following a most excellent cleansing cream, if you follow directions for making carefully. In a double boiler melt slowly four ounces of white wax; before the mixture cools sixt in eight drops of violet extract.

In the morning bathe the face with a toilet water made as follows: Two ounces of elderflower water and two onnees of distilled water. This is both cleansing and bleaching. If the face and neck are thin or flabby, after cleansing the face, massage for five minutes with this cream, which you make as follows: Melt very slowly in a double boiler four ounces of almond cil and three ounces of ianoline, then add one-fourth of an ounce of tannin; as the mixture cools beat in four drops of oil of lemon.

After the massage remove every particle of oream from the face, bathe in hot and cold water alternately several times, finishing with the cold, into which put a drop or two of benzoin. This will remove all the cream the skin has not absorbed, and prevent any possible chance of superfluous hair.

Once each week the face a hould recover any possible chance of superfluous hair.
Once each week the face should recover any possible chance of superfluous hair.
Once each week the face should recover and braced up. I support to the superpart of the temperature of lemon.

After the massage remove every particle of oream from the face, bathe in hot and cold water alternately several times, finishing with the cold, into which put a drop or two of benzoin. This will remove all the cream the skin has not absorbed, and prevent any possible chance of superfluous hair.
Once each week the face should recover and braced in a highly flavored gray.

To make pepper pot an earthen bowl is used a

cream the skin has not absorbed, and prevent any possible chance of superfluous hair. Once each week the face should receive special care by giving it a thorough steaming, which is done in this way. Use the cleansing cream the same as you do nightly, then steam for ten minutes by holding the face over a basin of boiling water, covering the head with a Turkish towel. Wipe the perspiration off with your soft towel; massage for ten minutes with your massage perspiration off with your soft towel; massage for ten minutes with your massage oream; free the face entirely from the oream; bathe with hot and cold water alternately, ending with the cold, into which put a few drops of can de cologne or bensoin. A little good powder may then be used, but be sure it is a pure one. Here is a formula for a face powder, the ingredients casily gotten, and it is harmless: Talcam, ten drams; wheat starch, one dram; orris root powdered, one dram; oil of bergamot, one drop.

In ordinary cases steaming is advisable.



Lake Avenue Fruit Farms, Residence of J. H. Teats & Sons, Williamson, H. Y. Awarded first prise by a committee of the Western H. Y. Agricultural Society See descriptive article in Horticultural Department.

eight-course dinner. Most of us feet that we could content ourselves on a diet of fruit and liquids, but such a diet lacks sustaining qualities.

"Why not, then, adapt the diet of the tropics to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a wan who has spent many years near the squarer.

nany years near the equator.

many years near the equator.

"A fruit and vegetable menu is all very well for men and women who are not called upon to spend several hours in the performance of some daily occupation," he went on, "but working folks need some kind of animal food. At least one meal a day should consist of fish, meat or poultry. In the tropics these three articles form an important part of the daily menu, but they are prepared in a different way from the ones in vogue here, and they are accompanied by vegetables and fruit, which help to alley the heating properties attributed to a meat diet.

the well-requisted west Indian household and the original stock is added to from day to day.

"To take the place of meat there is nothing more satisfactory than rice and pees. Both are boiled separately, the rice ever so little, and then the two are put together and cooked with a bit of pork, butter and pepper. An entire dinner may be made of curried chicken if it is served after the East Indian mode. A little grated fresh coocanut, a bit of thinly sliced smoked salmon, gherkins, chutney and plekled best root give a distinct flavor and relish to it and take the place of vegetables and mind.

"The benana is the most satisfying fruit and the quantities now being chipped into this country show that it is rapidly becoming a very important article of diet. In the morning when you feels little bit seedy and nothing tempts your appetite, try a dish of thinly sliced benanas with lime jules aqueezed over them and you will find that

my mouth water just to think of it.

"What strikes me as strange is that so few people here have ever tasted escenant cream, and so far I haven't found a single restaurant where they make it, and yet you get fresh ecceanuts here in season. With guava jelly and almost any of the fresh fruits sliced, or even preserved fruits, it gives a deliciousness and richness unequaled, to my thinking. To make it, take the white menty part of a fresh ecceanut, the fresher the better, grate it and pour boiling water over it, making the proportion a quart to a medium sized eccanut. When this has cooled strain the cream through a cloth and you will find the cream rich and smooth and having a delicate occount flavor. With savories, tarts and fancy entrees it is piquant.

Leve of the Complexion.

A beautiful complexion is carried the support of complexion is carried the support of complexion between unrewarded by the lost of the control of the complexion is carried by the control of the complexion. The control of the complexion is carried by the control of the complexion of the complexion of the control of the complexion of the complexio to a meat diet.

"Sliced cold meats daintily served with a crisp green salad will tampt the appatite of this time of the year one longs for some-

cloths for home treatment, for in the hands of an amsteur it is very apt to do more harm than good. When it is possible I always advise a treatment once a week from one trained in the work, as she can accomplish much that is simply impossible for you, particularly in treatment for black-heads and rimples.

One thing I would like to impress upon the minds of my readers is that soap being more or less alkali, by its constant use, absorbs too much of the natural oil, thereby pluring the fine texture of the face skin. Do not use soap to cleanse the face. Using pure cream the face can be kept parfectly clean, clear and soft, the lines and wrinkles that no one wanta, kept in abeyance despite the advance of years—Eleanor Morris, in Table Talk.

As the temperature rises the appointe declines, and the average individual wonders how he ever managed to sit through an anight-course dinner. Most of us feel that we could content ourselves on a diet of fruit and liquids, but such a diet lacks sushaining qualities.

"Why not, then, adapt the diet of the ropies to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent the set was the suggestion of a man who has spent the set was the suggestion of a man who has spent the set was the set of the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent the set of the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent the set of the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here?" is the suggestion of a man who has spent to the summer months here the summer summer to the summer summer to the summer summer to t

Domestic Hints. (From Table Talk.)

When making los cream for dinner of Sunday plan to have about two-thirds of a pint more than will be needed at hat meal. Repack this and put aside. Make a pitcher of clear, strong coffee, sweetsning it very slightly and chill. At supper put in each glass a large spoonful of the reserved ice cream and fill with the coffee.

MOCK BISQUE SOUP.

Skin and cut fine sufficient firm tomat
make one pint. Place in an agate saw
with a half teaspoonful of sait, one teasp
of peppercorns, one teaspoonful of ch
onion, and, if rather soid, a half teaspoon
sugar. Simmer until soft, then rub thre

EASHED AND REGWHED POTATORS.

Chop fine enough firm, cold bolled potatoes to measure one pint. Season them with a seast temporarial of salt and one-quarter of a featpoonful of popper, then stir in three table-poonful of butter in a trying pan. When hot, but in the potatoes and press them carefully leven on the hottem of the pan. Turn the pan around from time to time and cook slowly without stirring until the potatoes are golden brown it the hottem and well crusted together. Bell wer very clowly and carefully and term out on heated platter, optimiting a little chopped semiley over the top.

Mate to Reserve

or a larger little or and into the and cool if pushed into the sales of the color of the sales in the color of the sales of the color o

ty little mehet bags for the linen closes or a drawer can be quickly made by taking a see napkin or any crinkly paper, wrapping d a small roll of batting permeated with basil, lavender, orris root or any scent s, then tying it up at the ends with ribbon, g the fluffy ends sticking out.

aving the many entersing out.

Armlet bracelets have developed since short
seves came in fashion. They are seen with
oth tailormades and hid gloves, made of leather
seped with gilt buckles. With dressy costumes
tain bands clasped with pear! studded buckles
see the armlet or long glove up.

A Curb Removed by "Absorbine."

WAVERLY, KY., Jab. 16, 1906.
W. F. Young, P. D. F.:

Dear Sir—Having used two bottles of your Absorbine, and having taken a curb off my harness and saddle horse, which I afterwards sold for \$250, I think it is the best liniment I ever used. Please find enclosed \$2.00, for which send me another bottle. Yours truly,

HUSTON SPENCER.
Absorbine is a pleasant remedy to use; does

Absorbine is a pleasant remedy to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. If you have a lame or blemished horse get a bottle of Absorbine now—it will not only add to the comfort of the horse, but will make him more valuable, and increase his userulness. Two dollars per bottle at your druggist, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 145 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass.



hould be prepared for the common liments and hurts. Wisest plan to ave on hand the approved remedy, he case everybody knows and en-

Kendall's **Spavin Cure**

red All All Cured All Allments.

Alberry, F. 7. 77 Park Ave., March 8, 1906.

B. D. J. Acceded Co.,

Encourage Falls, Vt.

Streets and Present result me a copy of your femded by the Eleron and his Diseases."

My your femded by Spavin Cure all rights of the Eleron and his Diseases. "

My your femded by W. E. Whitney & Co.,

of the Co., and the Language and His Marchine, Spavin, Cure, Elegone and His Marchine, Spavin, Cure, Elegone and His ty, and it has cured all autonomend Hi as, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone and Hi ass, and other allments WILLE J. MAUGHTER, Coachma

Price 21: C for 26. Greatest know sell it. Accept no substitute. The g DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., schurg Falle, Vern

Columbia Herd

Aberdeen-Angus.

aving purchased the LEWIS VAN WINKLE'S ngus cattle we can now offer at very reasonable close a limited number of bulls, heifers and cows

Barbara's Rosegay 46164, Undefeated Champion of 1908.

VAN'S HARBOR LAND AND LUMBER CO., VAN'S HARBOR, MICH.

Fre II The

The It A lo I he And M The M I se I !!

810-25

\$10-50

820

820

820 820

FISH AND GAME LAWS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

FISH--When not to be taken. PENALTIES. PIKE-PERCH not to be in possession or transported between FEB. 1

and JUNE 1

BLACK BASS not to be taken under eight inches.

TROUT, LAKE TROUT & LAND-LOCKED SALMON between 810 SEPT. 1 and APRIL 1..... \$10-25

Except in the Counties of Ferkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire, where close season is between JULY 15 and APRIL 15...
AFTER MARCH 31, 1997, close season in ALL COUNTIES

between AUG. 1 and APRIL 15.

TROUT less than six inches in length not to be taken.

WILD TROUT not to be bought, sold, or offered for sale, for each fish...

between AUG. 1 and MAY 1, SMELT (only with book and hand line at any time) between MARCH

LOBSTERS, alive, not to be less than 10 1-2 inches in length—boiled 10 1-4 inches LOBSTERS, mu BEARING EGGS not to be taken at any season ...

NETS and TEAWLS not to be used in ponds.

Not exceeding ten hooks to be used in ponds, under penalty of

EXPLOSIVES and POISONS not to be used in fishing waters \$20-50 GAME--When not to be Killed. PENALTIES UNNATURALIZED FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS MUST SEGURE FROM TOWN

OR CITY CLERK A LICENSE FOR HUNTING. PARTRIDGE and WOODCOCK, except in Bristol County, between 820 820

In Bristol County, between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1.

QUAIL, except in Bristol and Mantucket Counties, between DEC. 1 and In Bristol County, between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1
In Bristol County, AFTER JAN. 1, 1907, between DEC. 1

and NOV. 1

In Nantucket County, taking, killing or possession prohibited until March 1, 1908...

QUAIL KILLED IN MASSACHUSETTS not to be sold at any time QUAIL FROM OTHER STATES not to be sold from Jan. 1 to Nov.

1 after Jac. 1, 1907.

BLACK DUCK, or TEAL, between MAR. 1 and SEPT. 1

ALL OTHER KINDS OF DUCKS, between MAY 20 and PLOVER, SNIPE, RAIL and MARSH or BEACH BIRDS, between MAB. 1 and JULY 15.

HARES and RABBITS, except in Bristol County, between MAR. 1

GRAY SQUIRRELS, except in Bristol County, between MAR. 1 and OCT. 1
In Bristol County between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1
DEER are not to be killed at any time.
Not to be chased with down.
INSECTIVEMENTS and SONG BIRDS are not to be killed, captured or beid in possession at any time.
TRAPPING, SNARING, FERRETING OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS Prohibited, except owner on his own land may trap, BUT

ANEMALS Prohibited, except owner on his own land may trap, BUT NOT SNARE, hares and rabbits between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1.....

for shooting quali.
WILD PIGEONS, UPLAND PLOVEE, HERON, BITTERN,
GULLS, (except herring gull and black-backed gull) and TERNS,
are not to be killed at any time.

MEN (pinneted grouse) and WOOD DUCK not to be killed at any time.

SALE OF Prairie Chickens Prohibited after Jan. 1, 1907.

SALE OF Shore, Marsh and Beach Birds Prohibited, except during open season, for each bird.

SALE OF DUCKS PROMIBITED, except during open season, after Jan. 1, 1907, each bird.

SALE OF Partridge and Weedcock Prohibited at All

PRODUCTION OF THE LORD'S DAY PROHIBITED.....

U. S. LAWS RELATING TO SHIPPING GAME.

allowed to roam their instinct in secesary, and the Wa

810 820 820

810 850-100 820

poetry.

THE WEATRER PROPERTS. The couple who live in the little brown house Have quarrelled, the neighbors say, Or they never would sot, as they daily do, In such a remarkable way—That something's the matter is perfectly clear, But what, I have never been able to hear.

The little old man will come to the door,
And he'll stand there all day long;
And though thunder roll, and the rain may pour
And the wind be cold and strong,
Not once does the little old woman come near
To give him a smile or a word of good cheer.

But just as soon as the clouds roll by,
And the weather partially clears,
He goes inside of the tiny house,
And his neat little wife appears,
And there she stands, in her Sunday gown,
Ready to gossip with all the town.

She has always a smile for the passers-by
As she stands at the door alone,
But the moment her Darby ahows his tace,
Away goes Mistress Joan!
Now which of the two is in the wrong,
And what has happened, I've wondered long!

re

la, etc. No

4 8, 30%

or your answer. I il right, I de Co., of the la our and Hip

Herd

N WINKLE'S

fers and cows

46164.

JMBER CO..

NALTIES.

\$50 \$10

\$10-25

\$10-25

\$10-100

\$20-50 \$20-50 810

ALTIES

820 \$20

820

\$20

810

810

\$10 \$10

820-50

810

\$20

\$20

\$10 50-100

> \$10 420

\$20 \$20 \$10-20

TRE OF

t in pro

810 \$10-50 81

1908.

CH.

us.

Has the little wife failed to mend his socks, And to sew on his buttons tight? Does she bake him his favorite kind of pie? Is his coffee sure to be right? Or won't she allow him to have his say, Ald manage affairs in his own pet way?

Or perhaps it is queer little Darby's fault— He may worry his faithful Joan When he stands outside in a thunder-storm. And leaves her all alone. And it may be his temper's not the best By the time he comes into the house to rest. But where two who live in a tiny home

But where two who live in Andrews to seem together—
When one stands out in the rain all day,
And one in sunny weather—
No wonder the neighbors all declare
There's something wrong with the curious pairl,
—The Designer.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN. Though I have heard much noble speech of man. Strengthening the bands of human brother-

hood,
Fostering our faith in Heaven's great elemency:
Yet, once, that kinship gained a wider span,
A moment then I saw the Eternal Good,
And hope leapt up and touched on certainty.

But 'twas no bard that sang me burning words, No seer's prophetic voice that fired my soul, Nor lyric rapture of love-wakened birds, Descant of great-voiced waves, nor thunder

But from one small, despised, unlovely throat, Low in the grass about my straying feet, Rose to my ears, and to my heart, the note That woke my whole world to new spirit light.

I had gone forth the early day to greet, And where the meadows to the pool sloped down, Fresh wakened from his winter sleep and bright

In his new livery of gold and brown, There leapt a frog, whom the great life force To seek the waterside and find his mate.

And we two met and crossed our destinies— For, on the instant, crouched he in the dew, Fearing this overiord of his small fate, And I made pause and lightly pressed upon His form, with idle foot. Then, suddenly, Sinking his head between his outstretche

As one might bend before a headsman's blade-He cried aloud; God, how he cried to me! The morning silence of those meadowlands
Thrilled to the harsh, high-pitched, imploring

ery,
That shocked me with its half humanity;
It caught me by the heart, its poor fear made
A love, I might have scorned an hour before,
Leap in my breast: "Ah, little brother mine,
I harm thee?—No; go thou thy life drawn way."

And then the Universal Love upbore
My soul—I saw the golden chain outshine
That links all life; and in the new-made day
My faith flamed up anew. For that small fate
I saw then as my own; in that poor cry
I heard my prayer to God: and while I live,
Remembering how my soul ro ked yearningly,
I know the only answer God: an give.
—H. Lulham, in the London Outlook.

This is the man you love No stainless This is the man you love No stainless knight
Unblemished by the world, no paragon
Moved by pure impulse only, no eremite
Lost in lone penances from dawn to dawn;
But such a seeker after truth as scorns
The cap of custom, such an erring heart
As drums to beauty's challenge—ay, and mourns
For beauty vanquished; one who bears his part
In the indifferent tnmult of the hour
Indifferently well; best, one who knows
Whither, when adverse currents sap his power,
He may creep homeward to assured repose—
Even to your feet, that you may bend above
His humbled head . . . This is the man you His humbled head . . . This is the man you love. —Lee Wilson Dodd, in Table Talk.

SONG.

How many times do I love thee, dear?
Tell me how many thoughts there be
In the atmosphera
Of a new fail'n year,
Whose white and asble hours appear
The latest flake of eternity;
So many times do I love thee, dear.

How many times do I love again?
Tell me how many beads there are
In a sliver chain
Of evening rain,
Unravell'd from the fumbling main.
And threading the eye of a yellow star;
So many times do I love again.
—Thomas Lovell Beddoer, in N. Y. Tribune.

Brilliants.

No action, whether foul or fair, As a blessing or a curse, and mostly
In the greater weakness or greater strength
Of the acts which follow it. —Longfellow.

If thou hast something, bring thy goods:
A fair return be thine!
If thou art something, bring thy soul
And interchange with mine!

Not always are we vext by cares and troubles,-Often the griefs of life appear no more— Vanished, as on a lake the rain-drop bubbles, When showers are o'er.

Not always feel we that our hopes are blighted; A glad fruition will they often gain, When we perceive the good are aye requited Who conquer pain.

Not always should we grieve, each tribulation
Is sent to purify—to raise the soul,
To fit it for its giorious destination—
A heavenly goal.

God works in all things: all obey
His first propulsion from the sight;
Ho, wake and watch! The world is gray
With morning light!

—John Greenless Whittler.

As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;

Eternal sunshine settles on its bond.

—Oliver Goldamith, in "The Traveler."

And you,—O you, who the wildest years
For the old-time step and the gird return,—
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.
Think of him still the same, I say—
He is not dead—he is just away.

—James Whitcomb Riley in "He is Just
Away."

Miscellaneous.

Richard Pedetrip, solicitor, practising as Pedestrip & Co., ast'in his diagy little effect in Coloman street feeling rather well pleased with himself. He had just been successful in an action which, while it reflected very little ordert on his morals (for it had been a shamefully put-up case, supported by perjured testimeny and false affects in good dgal of credit on his unsersupulous lageautity, and, mercover (the most important point of all), had repleased his exiguous hank belance with a considerable sum in hard cash.

The tacts of the case, stated succinetity, were as follows: A young person of the name of Arkwright, View of a small country perish in the home counties, had been appointed sole excenter of his estate by a certain eccentric of farmer in the parish. The cetate consisted of stocks and shares to the amount of some thousands of pounds, and also of a sum of £1500 in ready mossey, which this eccentric parson, for some reason or other, kept in his house. The stocks and shares were devised by the instance to his wife and daughters; and the £1500 cash to also and unprincipled a disposition as that of Urlah Heep himself. However, up to the time of his father's death, and for some while subsequently, he imposed upon everybody, and was considered to be a most exemplary young man.

Within a month of the testater's dessies, his executor, the Rev. Reginald Arkwright, had duly distributed the estate in accordance with the very brief and simple terms of the will. But ignorant of the perile and pitfalls of such a course (for he was a vertiable babe in business), and influenced by a laudable desire to save expense, he did the whole thing himself without even troubling to take a receipt from him.

You may scarcely believe that he could have been such a simpleton. Revertheless, I tell you the gospel truth. And presently our unfortunsteparson had to pay dearly for his infantile gullelessess.

George Willard had a cousin. And that cousin was Richard Podstrip, the solicitor, mentioned

ting-pad.

"Gentleman called to see you, sir."

"Who is it?" inquired Elchard Podstrip, taking up the card and inspecting it through his prince-nez. "'Mr. William Ashpitt." Don't know the name. Who is he? What does he want?"

prince-nez. "Mr. william Ampist. Don's know the name. Who is be? What does he want?"

"He's quite the gentieman, sir—very well-dressed and well-to-do. And he says he wants you to undertake a little job for him. Will you see him, sir?"

"Yos, yes. Show him in," replied Podstrip, who hadn't so many ellents that he could afford to turn away business.

The clork retired and a minute later ushered in Mr. William Ashpitt—a tall, good-looking individual, about fifty years of age, quietly but very well dressed, and having the unmistakehe air of a prosperous and substantial man.

Eichard Podstrip took all this in at a glasse, as he begged his visitor to be sented, and then inquired what he could do for him.

"It is, perhaps, rather unusual for me to call upon you like this, without any introduction," began Mr. Ashpitt, half spolegatically. "But the fact is, Mr. Podstrip, I have heard of you as being an uncommonly smart man in your profession; and as I have a little business on that mooth ancommonly smart handling, I have vestured to come and ask you whether you will undertake it for me,"
"I shall be better able to answer that question

when I have heard the nature of your business," miled Richard Podstrip.

"Quite oc. Well, the fact is I want to diverse by wife," replied William Assiptit, agenting rith as cool an unconcern as though he had servely been giving instructions for the collection of asseali debt in the County Court, or some ther equally trivial matter.

Richard Podstrip modded.

"Have you ovidence against the indy?" be all

ment, and give the ment of same in year of the ment of the same of

the unhappy man had left behind him a wife and two childran totally unprovided for—he did not experience the slightest feeling of shame or remorse. He was rather glad than otherwise of his victim's death, as removing one whose frenzied sense of wrong might have rendered him dangerous to his (Podstrip's) personal safety, and also because the fact that Arkwright's suicide would be generally regarded as presumptive confirmation of his guilt.

"Yes," he thought to himself. "Things couldn't have fallen out better. There's no saying what men in that condition mayn't do. As likely as not, he might have tried to murder me. But now he's out of the way, I've nothing more to fear. Tes, yes, I can't help saying it. That silly simpleton's suicide is joily good bis. slay Heaven—or, p'raps I should say, may t'other shop—be eternally praised for it."

Among solicitors, as among men of all other professions, there is a telerable sprinkling of heartlese, unscrupulous rascals. But of all the black sheep whose presence on the rolls disgraces a generally honorable profession, nene was more beartless and unacrupulous than likehard Podstrip.

While this worthy individual was turning over in his mind the amiable sentiment described above, his slerk entered the office with a card in his hand, which he laid on his employer's biotting-pad.

"Gentieman called to see you, sir."

"Who is his it?" inquired Richard Podstrip, taking up the eard and lisepeting it through his prince-nez. "'Mr. William Zashpitt.' Don't know the name. Who is shot What does he would not really undertaken all the expense in connection with purely imaginary investigations.

Active the profession, and the profession of the court of him, but, in point of fact, to do under the black that the was working up a case against her sufficiently strong to go down with a jusy.

But, after keeping a careful eye upon her fer when his while to run the risk inseparable from bringing in the out a case beletered up by falsebood and perjury. Would it not be infinitely less that he was

expenses in connection with parety imaginary investigations.

At the end of three months, during which period he had rendered Ashpitt several verbal reports of the good progress he was making, he protected that the expenses of his investigations had eaten up the Aless, but that he new was on the verge of obtaining important evidence, which would complete the case, and that another hundred or two, placed in the right quarter, would ascoure the testimony of the necessary witnesses. This false statement was made with such circumstantial details that Ashpitt, evidently believing it, drew him a chequiter another 2000.

vengeance; and he swore that, whatever it might cost him, he would make that seoughrel stey in his own juice—the juice of falsehood, fraud, and perjury. How he affected his design, and with what complete success, you have seen.—London Truth.

Poutb's Department.

THE CITY CHILD.

THE CLASS IN AMERICAN MIS-

What made Columbus think the world Was round? The class declare, "Because in dealings with the world He found it was not square."

Have we our horoes much in mind, And do we hold them dear? "Oh, yee; and that's one reason why We all do Paul Ravere."

Pray, how same Washington to be A writer of renown? "Because he from the very first Began to out things down."

And when the slege of New Orles The British set about, Why did their spirits sink? " Ber Old Jackson baled them out.

My meadows are the city parks,
My flowers the florist's bloom,
A little square of sky is mine
From windows of a room.
And when I dance upon the hills;
Or by the river's gleam,
It only is the make believe
That comes to me in dreams.
—Baltimore

Can you tell, when his cake was dough, Why traiterous Arnold ran? "He had good cause—for Benedict, He was a married man."

What Mrd is noted as the first.
To wing electric flight
Into the clouds? "An easy one:.
Ben Franklin's little kite."

What bettle of the Civil War, When that strate had begun, Was like a bear raid in Wall Str "The bettle of Bull Run."

I. H. C. Farm Powers

I. H. C. engines are farm engines, intends to run by farmers, doing farmers' wor They are made as simple as it is possible make them and have the proper efficiency. They are not only simple—they are sof tileally and conscientiously built. Design was who know what a gasoline one should be. Built so they can stand the rigid test that can be put upon them.

GAS, GASOLINE or ALCOHOL.

That

a Boy

Can Run

ortainty of response, quickness of mooth running and low cost of run-power made, they have no real com-

We cannot afford to sell any other kind.
Vertical, Horisontal, Portable, Stationary—
many convenient sizes. Can be used for any
work about the farm, from turning the grindstone to operating a threshing machine,
Call on the International Agent or write for
catalogue.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Buying a Cream Separator

A little thought before buying a cream separator will save you a lot of hard work later on. Don't be talked into buying a machine with a high milk supply can—it's like pitching hay to pour milk into one. Besides it does n't cost any more to get an easy running

U.S. Cream Separator
with a low milk tank that a child can reach, a simple bowl that's easily washed, and a set of entirely enclosed gears, protected from dirt and danger. The U.S. holds the World's Record for clean skimming—it is the most profitable machine for you to buy, and will last a life time. Our handsome new catalogue describes in detail the operation and construction of the United States Separator. Many fine and accurate illustrations aid in making perfectly clear to you the advantages the U.S. has over all others. If you're keeping cows for profit, ask for our catalogue No. .e. It points the way to the biggest profits.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

"I don't care," said Graycoat.

"Now we must go home again," said Barnaby, and he turned Graycoat around. Graycoat was good for about afteen minutes, and then he saw some lovely red apples hanging on a tree.

"Unless you get me some of those apples," he said, "I won't go on."

"I don't care," said Barnaby, "I am in no

"I don't care," said Barnaby, "I am in no hurry."

So Graycoat waited about half an hour and Barnaby took a comfortable nap. Then Graycoat went on again.

"Never mind," he said, "I know what l'ildo." So he went on till he came to the crossroads, and thee he said, "If you don't get me some of those peaches up there, I'll take the wrong road."

"I dee't care," said Barnaby, "only you won't have any place to sleep tonight if you get lost." So Graycoat changed his mind and went on. He was pretty good the rest of the way home and he really did feel quite hungry when he got to the stable again. He was just thinking of his mire bin of straw when Barnaby said: "I'm sorry I haven't any straw for you. We got to the market too late to buy any." And he left Graycoat by himself.

Graycoat thought a good deal that evening. And the next meraing there wasn't in all the country a nloar, gentler, sweeter, kinder, or more obediest donkey than Graycoat.—Doris Webb, in Children's Magazine.

Bound to Build Their Nest. "When some folks wish to tell of extreme tenseity of purpose, they speak of it as being of the building variety," said a man who lives in Meridian street near Mapleton. "I don't," he continued, "for I believe that for general ten-acity of purpose the English sparrow has the building rubbed off the landscape.

actly of purpose the English sparrow has the building rubbed of the landscape.

"A pair of sparrows began to build in one of the guitters on my home, and I removed their building while it was in process of construction. Again they started to build, and again I removed their home. I thought I would stop the roostruction work, and so nelled some shingles over the place where they had been so bury.

"Meagwhile those sparrows perched on a tree and wetched me used cursed. Next day I discovered that they had pried their way past one of the shingles, and had again built in the gutter, and again I evicted them, while they stood by, watching and ownering. For two days I heard nothing from them, and then when I began to use the pump in the backyard I pumped out a meet they had built semewhere in the pump's internals, while they stood by and watched and owners.

t as hour later I new them going in and it pump through the opening just above arrying in bits of grees and feethers."

o-Age at Blaner.

"This is an ago oye," said the keeper of the

ladagnoter," as

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers. No. 2 " Worms.

No. 3 " Teething. No. 4 " Diarrhea. No. 7 " Coughs.

No. 8 "Neuralgia.
No. 9 "Headaches.
No. 10 "Dyspepaia.
No. 11 "Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 "Whites.

No. 13 " Croup. No. 14 " The Skin No. 15 " Rheumstism No. 16 ' Malaria, No. 19 " Catarrh.

No. 19 "Catarrh.
No. 20 "Whooping Cough.
No. 27 "The Kidneys.
No. 30 "The Bladder.
No. 77 "La Grippe.
In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each, as Medical Guide mailed free.
Humphreys Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.



Berkshires. First premium herd boars old

No fancy prices asked.
S. J. WRITMORE, Horon, Mich. WHITE SPRING'S FARM

GUERNSEY HERD ded by BELL METAL No. 2002 (stre Imp. Island empion, dam Imp. Belvidera), PETER THE GREAT OF PAXTANG No. 636, and

BLUE BLOOD No. 618.

Such Cows as Imp. Deanie 7th, 502.9 Rs. butter; Imp. Deany of the Bordague, Imp. Bundari Irih, Florham Leaste, 60.73 Rs. butter with first call; Sheet Anchor's Lamie of Lewissen, stred by Imp. Island Champson, etc., etc.

The Herd numbers about 70 carefully selected animals. Reeding Stock for sale at all times, including the choicest of Helfer and Buil Calves of all ages. Winnings at New York State Fair for 18th comprise 4 champlonships, 12 firsts, 5 soconds and thirds. Friese very reasonable. For further information and Illustrated Catalogue, address

ALFEED G. LEWIS, Geneva, N. Y.

NOTH.—Twenty choice two-year-old Helfers from gife to 586; also it choice Heifer Calves from 50 to 555.

oy are interesting, require much training, with all their brilliancy of action are y helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed hing finer for his akin or his coat than necrine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a nge. Helpes a delightful strengthening leves. Sanalical by DEUG CO., -

ALLIE POWELL, Live Stock Auction WANASH, IND.

A Vide out of the same of the



The Horse.

Run on Business Principles.

It is generally known that President Roosevelt is fond of good horses and is an expert in the aaddle. Report says that the President is dissatisfied with the location of the White House stable, which is so damp that the health of the animals stabled there is seriously impaired. For this reason the President boards the horses which he rides and drives at a private stable.

The President has been trying to have the location of the White House stable changed. In discussing the matter lately he said "the place is damp and unhealthy. My horse, Wyoming, caught oold there and died. The stable has a bad effect on every horse kept there. They all get the heaves—every horse but one," almost shouted the President. "Think of that!"

"How many horses are there in the stable, Mr. President?" somebody asked. "Why, I don't know, but I'll find out," and the President pressed the button for

and the President pressed the button for Secretary Loeb.

"Loeb," he said, as the secretary came in, "how many horses are there in the stable now?"

"Twelve," said Loeb, explaining that two of them are work horses and two some other kind, and soon going through the list.

"How many of them have the heaves?" asked the President.

"One has the heaves." Loeb replied.

"Well, Mr. President," said the saga-cious Loeb, "I traded off all those with the heaves for healthy ones."
"Well," replied the President laughing.

"I guess after this nobody can say this administration is not run on business princi-

The cleaner the horses shoulders are kept, the less liable they are to become

It looks as though the Baron Wilkes (2.18) branch may be the leading one of the Wilkes family. The get of his sons Moko, The Bondsman, Baronmore (2.14½), Margrave (2.15½), Baron Dillon (2 12) and Oakland Baron (2.00½) are already showing such speed as to suggest that conclusion, to say nothing of Rubenstein (2.05), Baron H. (2.19) and other promising ones that have not yet had a good opportunity but may in time surpass as sires any of the others mentioned

Butter Still Rising.

In the leading markets of the country receipts continue rather light and demand active for all good grades, resulting in an increasing tendency of prices and sharp advances in most markets, including Bos ton, which has seen a three cent advance within the last fortnight, and now quote 24 cents for fancy grades. The rise in-oludes cheese as well as butter, and reflects the excellent demand of the consuming public for dairy products, as well as the decreasing tendency of output as the

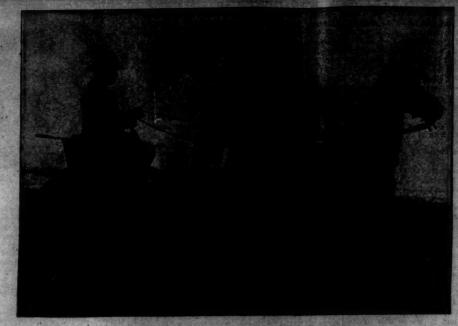
Even the lower-grade stock is selling fairly well, some buyers being willing to accept such lots because of the high price of the best stock. Even the imitation, label of the best stock. Even the imitation, label and factory article seems a little scarce, judging by the advancing tendency. The great bulk of the public, however, is willing to pay best prices for best butter, and will accept nothing else when it knows it. Dairy butter is hardly sharing the full advance of creamery, but is holding very firm at 18 to 21 cents according to grade. Box and print goods sell at about one-half cent above the tub lots, and the demand is quite active. Cheese markets are very firm and

some further advance, the improvement ex-tending all along the line. Fresh arrivals tending all along the line. Fresh arrivals were quite moderate, advices indicate lighter shipment in transit and the tenor of reports from other distributing centres gave receivers a good deal of confidence in the position. Most strength is shown on the highest quality, but other grades come in for a fair share of the demand. Regular jobbers followed the advance, but most of the speculative operators have withdrawn. New York State dairy is quoted a little higher in sympathy with the general improvement. Fancy renovated is also up one-half cent and most grades of imitation oreamery are nominally higher, as supplies are still very light. No. 1 ladles have become firmly established at 17½ cents. sand over the same week of last year. This gain in supplies in Western markets is no doubt largely responsible for the slightly beginning to show some expansion, especially from out-of-town desilers, who are showing rather more anxiety to secure some cheese, country prices are showing no indication of being any lower, and the cheese coming in is costing so high in the country, a strong feeling developed this morning and an advance of one-quarter cent was established all through the list. Receipts keep up remarkably well as yet, and arriving in usually good condition, considering the season of year and the late extreme heat. Buyers are taking hold fairly of small cheese, and the feeling appears to be steady at the advance. Large cheese continues in comparatively moderate supply, and while export demand is limited the feeling is firm. Finest skims in fair home trade demand, but only a moderate call from exporters.

The practice of under-quoting the butter market by certain of the commercial organizations has been a source of complaint. It is stated that one firm intends to bring suit against the New York Mercantile Exchange, alleging willful misquoting of the market price of butter by the Quotation Committee of that institution. It is declared that the object of under-quoting is that certain dealers may carry out promises made to overameries to return them a premium of 1½ cents per pound over the market price and the feeling is that certain dealers may carry out promises made to overameries to return them a premium of 1½ cents per pound over the market price and the feeling is that certain dealers may carry out promises made to overameries to return them a premium of 1½ cents per pound over the market price and the feeling in the control of the con

committee of that institution. It is de-clared that the object of under-quoting is that certain dealers may carry out promises made to overmeries to return them a pre-mium of 14 cents per pound over the mar-ket price. The lower the quoted market price, the easier, of course, to carry out this promise. The situation seems to be the outgrowth of the much criticized premium system. The quotations given in our columns are strictly based on sales and are believed to represent as nearly as possible the actual market situation.

Butter consumers in England are finding endless fault with the various mixtures which have been put on the market. Ac-cording to a prominent newspaper, four-fifths of the people of London have never seen genuine dairy butter, most of the ma-terial offered for sale being mixed and re-worked butter, tough and sticky, and quite different from the real article. It is no doubt true that much of the very low-grade American butter is shipped to England, and it seems also to be a fact that other



MR. REGINALD VANDERBILT DRIVING THE "DECTATOR.".

asked the President.
"One has the heaves," Loeb replied.
"Why Loeb," said the President, "I have been telling these men that every horse there but one has the heaves, and now you come in here and say only one of them has the heaves. How do you explain that?"

countries have been unloading their low grade stock on the British markets. A committee of Parliament is taking the matter in hand, and proposes that these re-worked butters shall be sold for what they are and now you come in here and say only one of them has the heaves. How do you explain that?"

The continued strength of the hay market reflects no doubt he average of conditions throughout the commercial hay sections as indicated by reports. It looks as if the Northeastern States were favored with a better crop this year than almost any other section. Throughout the hay shipping sections of the North and Northwest a large number of reports tend to agree in the general fact that the shortage will be considerable, indications in various localities ranging from forty to ninety per cent. of a full crop.

In New England on the other hand, nearly all correspondents report a large crop, ranging from ninety to one hundred per cent. of a full yield, and the same range of yield is reported for most parts of New York State, Pennsylvania also generally reporting a percentage but little below that of the rest of the Northeastern States. The shortage, however, seems to be greater in New Jersey, Delaware and southern Pennsylvania, reports indicating about seventy-five per cent. of a crop. In Michigan the reports range from around seventy-five to eighty per cent. In the Central West and Lake region, a section which ships vast quantities to Eastern markets, reports indicate around sixty to eighty per cent. In Canada most sections report some shortage but perhaps eighty per cent. of a crop would be a fair average of reports received from Quebec and Ontario.

These conditions show why hay is selling at such a high price in Eastern markets, not withstanding the large crops in many localities in this section. The plain inference is that good prices are likely to prevail throughout the season, and that In New England on the other hand, nearly

prevail throughout the season, and that Eastern farmers who have a surplus of hay ought to be able to find a good market

It looks now as if the market would be great bulk of the public, however, is willing to pay best prices for best butter, and will accept nothing else when it knows it. Dairy butter is hardly sharing the full advance of creamery, but is holding very firm at 18 to 21 cents according to grade. Box and print goods sell at about one-half cent above the tub lots, and the demand is quite active. Cheese markets are very firm and active in all leading centres of the United States and Canada and Boston quotations show a like advancing tendency.

At New York the firm feeling that was noted at the close of last week resulted in markets show about the same relative admarkets show about the same relative admarket show as if the market would be better proportionately for the high-grade hay than for low-grade stock. On account of so much rainy weather a great deal of hay has been harvested in a damaged condition, especially in the northern parts of the kap producing sections. Early-out hay was generally out in excellent condition. Hay prices this week are fully maintained, and average of Eastern markets show a wholesale quotation of about strength and the hay producing sections. Early-out hay was generally out in excellent condition, and a series of the United States and Canada and Boston quotations at the same relative admarket show a silk admarket show as if the hay producing sections. Early-out hay was generally vance this week.

> Moderate Susiness in Provisions.
>
> The tendency of pork prices seems to be alightly downward, although there are no special developments to cause price changes. Packing of hogs at Boston is about the same as for the previous week and about as large as usual at this time of year. Exports continue heavy and increasing. The packing of hogs in the West has been on a large scale, showing a moderate increase over the preceding week and a gain of something like one hundred thousand over the same week of last year. This gain in supplies in Western markets is no doubt largely responsible for the slightly weaker tone in prices of pork provisions. Fresh beef holds quiet with no special changes in price. Supplies are rather larger than for some weeks past, a fact which would alone tend to prevent any rising tendency in prices. Lambs and veals have been selling readily at previous quotations. Poultry holds fairly steady with the main feature the large supply of broilers, causing some difficulty in selling those which are not of full size. Moderate Business in Provisions

"Regarding exports, the weather in Europe has not been favorable to growing crops, and, therefore, the English apples are not going to be as heavy as first expected. Of course, the fruit which they raise over there is fall fruit, and after this is out of the way there is always an opening for American and Canadian fruit, but we must not lose sight of the fact that there are lote of apples this year, and calculate.

ican apples, and they will probably take quite a few at fair prices inter on.

The crop of French pears on account of drought and hot weather is maturing very rapidly and will be marketed much sconar than anticipated. On account of the drought the pears will not keep, and will have to go to market at once. In consquence there may be an opportunity to ship Bartietts, medium sized and clean, green stock, to England, and we will advise when to ship "

to ship "

The shipments of apples to Europe thus far have been practically nothing as compared to last year, but we look for a good movement during this month."

The Fruit Grower, a well-knewn Western periodical, agrees with our contention that the apple crop has been overestimated in many sources. This publication asserts that in the Central West, particularly in Illinois, and also in New York State, the general average will be lower than commonly expected. In Missouri, however, it reports that the crop is unusually large and will grade bigh if bitter rot does not set in Showings are also good in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas, where the varieties, however, are mostly Ben Davis and other coarse kinds. It finds the Colorado crop seriously cut down by drought, and much trouble from insects on the Pacific coast. It believes that the crop is most promising in the Middle West, and that that locality will largely supply the country with such will largely supply the country with such varieties as it grows, provided the crop is carefully handled and got to market. From now on much would depend upon the prevalence or absence of bitter rot and other discusses which affect fruit in the Middle

West.

Foster Udell of Brockport, N. Y., writes to the New York Packer as follows: "I have gone over the western New York fruit section four times, from river to river, each trip over a different course, and the reports which are published daily of the immensity of the crop are misleading, as the conditions are quite the reverse. The so-called bumper crop of western New York is confined to a tract in northern Orleans and Niagara counties, from one to three miles wide, easterly from Oak O chard, west to the river. If the fruit mentioned were distributed throughout the two counties it would not aggregate forty per cent. of a crop. Some of the big dealers who have done so much prophesying of the big yield and small prices would do well not to lose sight of the fact that it is not always up to them to set the price for the growers. It sight of the fact that it is not always up to them to set the price for the growers. It is no sure thing that the apple dealers are going to get all the apples grown this ses-son, as there are growers who like the storage game pretty well themselves, some of them drawing 86 per barrel for their fruit last spring. The dried stock market

is bare and according to contracts made the future look pretty good to us.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick of the New York State Experiment Station estimates that the apple crop will be from fifty to sixty per cent. of a crop, which is practically the same as last year. He says that this prediction is now being generally accepted by conservative men in the trade as a very close approximation of the western New York harvest. As to the national crop Prefessor Hedrick says that it will probably be rest. As to the national crop Prefessor Hedrick says that it will probably be slightly larger, but the prices will be practically the same as last year. Professor Hedrick formed this opinion from a conference held at the graduate school of experiment station workers, which he attended in

station workers, which he attended in Champaign, Ill.

At this meeting horticulturists were present from all sections of the country, and it was possible to get a conservative opinion of the crop conditions from various States. It was brought out that the larger crops reported in the early part of the season from the West and Southwest are not materializing, and by striking an average it was found that the general crop promises to be slightly larger than last year. While it was believed that the crop will be in excess of a year ago, it was conceded that the prices would not be far from those of last year.

This opinion was based upon the general trade conditions. Owing to the high price last year only small quantities of apples were dried and as a result the surplus of dried apples is practically exhausted. Tropical fruits have been high the past year and only small quantities have been preserved. It is believed from that that the high prices of a year ago will prevail this season. A number of buyers have already recognized this fast by offering \$1.90 and \$1.95 per barrel, while last year at this time they were paying only \$1.50.

Frank Walden of New York writes to the Times of that city that he is much surprised by the reports of a large apple crop in western New York: "I have an orchard in Niagara County," writes Mr. Walden, "and my orchard is, like most of the apple orchards in Niagara and Orleans Counties, only promising a third of a crop. The Beldwins are particularly short."

Recent visitors to the potato region in Arcostock County, Me., report the crop in a remarkably flourishing condition, with the outlook better than ever before at this seemson. The fields at this time of year present a beautiful appearance and show but few signs of neglect, being of uniform, vigorous growth and nearly free of weeds and grass. Growers have followed spraying very thoroughly, although the vines are so vigorous that it is hard to distinguish the rows. In fact, the growth has been so vigorous that careful observers fear damage from blight and rot on account of the unusually tender condition of the vines, but it is hoped that the thorough spraying which has been carried on will prevent such injury. Other crops are also reported doing well in northern Maine, particularly grass and grain.

Wheat Doing Well.

Wheat Doing Well.

Although the Government report indicates a record-breaking yield of wheat, both winter and spring varieties, the wheat market does not seem to reflect this condition by lower prices. The explanation is owing, probably, to the general feeling that with farm products and other commodities selling at a high level wheat is also likely to continue rather high in price, notwithstanding the large crop. The export demand promises to be active, and the behavior of the market the past year has shown that the domestic demand is enormous, and not to be checked by high prices as long as general business conditions continue favorable.

Increased Trade in Grain and Live

Grain receipts during June at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans aggregated 14,292,809 bushels, over 2,000,000 in excess of receipts for June, 1906, and more than 2,500,000 greater than in 1904. During the first
half of 1906 similar receipts totaled 147,446,280 bushels, compared with 111,085,765
bushels received during the corresponding
period in 1905, and 86,790,417 bushels in
1904. As compared with the 1905 receipts,
Baltimore's increase was the greatest,
cither from relative or actual standpoints.
Live stock receipts at Chicago, Kansas
City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St.
Paul and Sioux City during June aggregated 3,292,106 head, being 9664 in excess of
those for June, 1904. Shipments for the same
month were 632,506 head in 1906, 630,306 in
1905, and 610,957 in 1904. During the first
six months of the present year live stock
receipts at these markets aggregated 20,027,095 head, in contrast with 19,309,215 received during the corresponding period in
1905, and 18,617,544 in 1904. Of the 1906
movement, 3,233,974 head were received at
Chicago, 3,418,701 at Kansas City, 2,602,176
at Omaha, 2,261,937 at St. Louis, 1,832,304
at St. Joseph, 746,389 at St. Paul and 866,079
at Sioux City. Compared with the preceding year, gains occurred at all of the markets with the exception of Chicago, St.

4,727,136 head in 1906, 4,842,496 head in 95 and 4,572,005 in 1904.

bring good prices.

The season for small fruits is drawing to a close and many kinds are past their best condition, showing softness and other defeats. A good many blackberries are on hand, the season being at its height in this variety in some localities. Bineberries continue to arrive freely from the North and East but other berries are about done. Their place is being taken by the increasing supplies of apples, grapes, peaches, etc. Speaking of grapes, there are a few native Moore's Early on the market, selling at 75 cents to \$1.50 per, basket. These are good in appearance but not very choice in flavor, having been produced by the girdling process which causes premature coloring at the expense of flavor.

Crenberries Will Exceed Last Year's

Cranberry dealers are beginning to take an active interest in the coming crop and agents of various firms have already been sent to the producing sections to study the situation and perhaps make purchases. The crop will no doubt be a large one, taking the country as a whole. The Wisconsin crop in particular, which was short last year, will be a very large one this season owing both to increase in acreage and the favorable conditions. The outlook for the New Jersey crop also seems to be good, indicating a full crop. Most of the damage reports come from the Cape Cod district where there have been reports of trouble all through the season, beginning with the cold, frosty weather at spraying and followed by injury by army worms, fruit worms and other insects. Yet the Cape Cod yield will no doubt be a reasonably good one, but somewhat uneven according to reports. Bogs which are favorably situated for flooding and which have been well cared for will have a good crop while others show considerable shortage. There is small chance of a repetition of the high prices received for last year's crop because the yield this year is much larger and apples will be plenty enough to compete strongly with oranberries in the markets.

Gasolino, Alcohol or Gas

Look well to the power you but deter get along the old way than buy nakeshift—an engine you can't dependent to the total and the power.

The I. H. C. engines mean

GASOLINE

as dependability.

In the I. H. C. Engines you are assured of an engine that can be depended upon at all times, under any conditions. We stand ready with the proof.

Vertical, Horizontal, Portable. Many convenient sizes adapted for use for any purpose requiring power from 2 to 15 horse.

Call on any International Agent or write the home office for catalogue.

etienal Harvester Co. of Ame

HARRY W. GRAHAM.

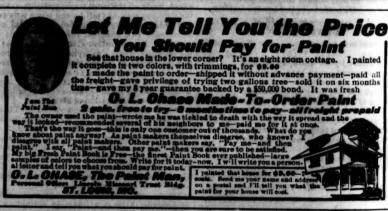
Live Stock Auctioneer, Eight years' experience in many American sales Thoroughly posted in pedigrees. Terms reasonable Write or wire for dates.



style, quality and price. We are the larg-

MARE & HARRESS MFL. CO.,

33 Years Selling Direct Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style coupling seed. Sie. \$26. Extension Top Surrey. Price con





The Old Reliable New American Cultivator Sold on an Entirely New Plan. We Let You Test it on Your Own Farm a Full Month-FREE

